Regd. No. B 1065

CITY EDITION

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B 1065

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Mahatma To Intervene In Hyderabad Dispute?

Aryan League's Faith In Gandhiji's Mediation

Hungerstrike In Jail: Six Satyagrahis Succumb To Influenza

LAHORE, May 29.

IT IS LIKELY THAT AN ARYA DEPUTATION WILL MEET GANDHIJI SHORTLY AFTER THE DELHI MEETING TO ACQUAINT HIM WITH THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS AS IT IS BELIEVED HERE THAT GANDHIJI'S POWERS OF MEDIATION COULD BEST ALLAY THE RUFFLED FEELINGS BETWEEN THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT AND THE ARYA SAMAJISTS AND THAT HE MIGHT BE PERSUADED TO INTERVENE IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE.

A new phase in the Arya Satyagraha which is now in full swing in the Hyderabad State for the last five months is likely to be reached as a result of the deliberations of the International Aryan League being held at Delhi tomorrow.

The recent tour of Hon. Mr. Ghanashyam Gupta, President of the League has roused hopes of an honourable termination of the present struggle and focussed public attention on the compromise talks reported to be in progress.

Though there is little chance of the Nizam's Government negotiating directly with the Satyagraha Committee, as such, according to informed circles, relief of their grievances is likely to be incorporated in the Constitutional Reforms expected to be announced by His Exalted Highness' Government in the near future.

Hon. Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, as is now widely known, is also putting his shoulder to the wheel with sincerity and earnestness of purpose to pave the way for an honourable settlement.—United Press.

SATYAGRAHA STIFFENS

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) May 29.

The Arya Samaj and Mahasabha Satyagraha continues with growing vigour and intensity and batches of several hundreds are pouring in by special trains in to the Dominions. Press and platform campaign is being carried on unabated and as extensively as before. Organisers of the movement have been trying their best to continue the movement and fresh volunteers are being enlisted to give a tough fight to the State authorities though the Nizam's Government style it "Sham Fight."

Hundreds of Satyagrahis have been transferred to the Hyderabad Central Prison for want of space in district jails and it is stated that some are on hunger-strike. Another Satyagrahi, by name Pandurang, died in Gulbarga Jail on Saturday, thus bringing the total of deaths to six, who according to Government Press note died after brief illness and the Civil Surgeon diognising it as influenza.

Twenty Satyagrahi prisoners seem to have performed the last rites. At the request of other Satyagrahi prisoners that they be allowed to have a last look at the deceased, the body was taken to the Central Jail before being carried to the cremation ground.

Mr. Kushal Chand on behalf of Mahatma Narayanswami thanked the Government officers for the facilities afforded.

"OUT TO FIGHT TILL VICTORY IS WON"

NEW DELHI, May 29.

"The spirit behind the Arya Samaj movement in Hyderabad State is unconquerable, and the Nizam's Government, however powerful it may be, cannot crush

(Continued on page 7, col. 6)

Fresh Inquiry Into Digboi Firing

No Legal Bar To Setting Up Tribunal, Says Advocate General

SHILLONG, May 29

Mr. Sudhindra Pramanik, a labour leader of Digboi, who came here yesterday to discuss the strike situation in the Assam Oil Company with the Assam Ministry, left today for Ranchi to meet Babu Rajendra Prasad. He will acquaint the latter with the present situation at Digboi and decide the future course of action.

It is understood that Sir A. K. Roy, Advocate-General, to whom a reference was made, expressed opinion that there is no legal bar to the setting up of a tribunal to conduct a fresh enquiry into the Digboi firing.—United Press.

CASE AGAINST MAHATMA GANDHI

Summons Served On Witnesses

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, (By Mail.)

Summons have been served on Pundit Arjunlal Sethi, Mr. Saiyad Saeed Ahmed and Mr. Dhanjishaw Dinshawji the proprietor of Festonji Dhanji Shaw & Co. to appear as witnesses under Section 202 in the defamation case filed by Pt. Gopilal Sharma an elected delegate for the last Tripuri Congress Session against Mahatma Gandhi and the Editor of the "Hindustan Times" of New Delhi in the Court of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Beawar.

The statements of the witnesses will be recorded on 2nd June, 1939.

NEED TO TAKE PAN-HINDU VIEW OF IT

Mahasabha President's Circular On Hyderabad Satyagraha

LUCKNOW, May 26.

In the course of a circular addressed to the Hindu Mahasabhas in the United Provinces on the civil resistance movement in the Nizam's State, Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, says: "The struggle should be viewed from a pan-Hindu point, and no parochial and unhealthy narrowness should be allowed to mar or hinder the common efforts by any foolish and cavilling sense of rivalry. The efforts put forth by any part of our body politic cannot but add to the strength of "Hindudom" as a whole."—United Press.

Lisbon, May 28.—The "Atlantic Clipper" landed here at 7-30 p.m.

Special to "The Chronicle".

Who Is Prince Duermdan?

Mexican Dancer's Story About Indian Ruler

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail.)

Senorita Sofia Alvarez, who has just returned to the United States following her dancing engagement with an American revue on a world tour, disembarked from the Italian liner "Rex" displaying 25,000 dollars worth of jewellry allegedly given her by an admiring Bombay prince whose name, as she re-called, is Duermdan. The Mexican dancer said that the prince used to fly back and forth from his palace to the Singapore theatre where she was appearing and did not miss a performance for an entire month.

Senorita Alvarez told reporters that the prince finally induced her to go to India with him and that during an engagement party in his palace she was introduced to an attractive Indian woman who turned out to be the Princess Duermdan. "I nearly died when I realized that he wanted to marry me when he already had a wife," she declared. She left the palace in anger, she said, retired from the American revue, and returned to America.

ALBANIAN ARMY

To Be Incorporated In Italian Forces

TIRANA, May 29.

It is officially announced that the Cabinet has passed a resolution to incorporate the Albanian armed forces—gendarmerie and the frontier guards—in the corresponding sections of the Italian Armed forces.

Hitherto the two armies has been separate.—Reuter.

'HIS HEALTH PERFECT'

Aga Khan Denies Press Report

CANNES, May 29

H. H. The Aga Khan will leave tomorrow for Lausanne by road In connection with a report that he is about to undergo an operation, The Aga Khan denied its accuracy and declared that his health is perfect.—Reuter

Bombay Governor At Ooty

OOTACAMUND, May 28.

H. E. Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, and party arrived in Ootacamund by car from Mysore at 1 p.m. to-day and drove to the Government House.—A. P.

Engine Driver Killed

Express Plunges Down Embankment: 300 Passengers Slightly Injured.

SINGAPORE, May 29.

After leaping the rails a locomotive drawing the Kuala-lumpur-Singapore Express plunged down a twentyfive-foot embankment near Gemas, hundredfifty miles north of Singapore.

The Eurasian engine driver was killed.

Five leading coaches were derailed and about 300 passengers were slightly injured.

The accident is attributed to sabotage.—Reuter.

CHAMPIONS OF PALESTINE WHITE PAPER

JERUSALEM, May 29

The Mashashibi Defence Party representing Moderates at a meeting held at the home of Fakhri Bey Mashashibi, one of the advisers to the Arab delegates in London Conference, passed a resolution accepting the Palestine White Paper as the basis for negotiations with Britain.

Another resolution condemned terrorism and described it as being "financed by certain foreign powers in contact with the Mufti."—Reuter

ROUND UP IN PALESTINE

HAIFA, May 29

Detachments of the Welsh Regiment rounded up an armed gang near Safad killing three, wounding three and capturing five.—Reuter.

ITALO-BOLIVIAN BARTER PACT

ROME, May 29.

A Barter Agreement has been concluded whereby Bolivia will supply Italy 20,000 tons of tin in return for Italian rayon.

It is also announced that Italian zinc industry has bought the patents of an American process for extraction of zinc from ore found in Sardinia.—Reuter.

Royalties Arrive At Vancouver

VANCOUVER, May 29.

Their Majesties arrived at 10/00 hrs. a.m. local time.—Reuter.

Davis Cup

ROME, May 29

In the Davis Cup third round Yugoslavia beat Italy by three matches to two.—Reuter.

LABOUR CALL FOR PEACE FRONT

Party Chief Urges Immediate Need Of Anglo-French-Soviet Pact

SOUTHPORT, May 29.

A world crushed by the weight of armaments it had created and the possibility of unemployed in Britain totalling four or five million are envisaged by Mr. George Dallas, Chairman of the National Executive of the Labour Party, in a speech opening the Labour Party, Conference here where a' 890 delegates are attending.

He maintained the Government would be guilty of "intolerable betrayal of the cause of peace" if they refused immediately to consolidate the Peace Front by a triple pact between France, Britain and Russia on the basis of reciprocal obligations to resist aggression.

International affairs compulsory military training and Sir Stafford Cripps' expulsion from the Party were the three principal topics at the Conference.

CRIPPS EXPULSION ENDORSED

Sir Stafford Cripps was greeted with cheers and booing, when he rose to address the Conference on his attitude to his expulsion from the Party for advocating the Popular Front. Sir Stafford Cripps sturdily defended his action in circulating a memorandum to affiliated organisations urging a policy, which had not the approval of the majority of the National Executive.

After Dr. Dalton had replied on behalf of the Executive, a resolution moved to refer the Executive's report back was defeated on card vote by 402,000 to 2,100,000. This means that the Executive's expulsion decision is endorsed.—Reuter.

"A FEW FOLKS ENJOY THE FRUIT, AND OTHERS SLIP DOWN ON THE PEELINGS."

SUPPORT TOTAL PROHIBITION

And thus remove the Feelings.

Many say:

"IT IS OUR BUSINESS IF WE DRINK".

IS IT?
What about your wives?
What about your children?
Has Society No Interest in the business?
More than half the CRIME is caused by drink.
Without moderate drinkers you can't have drunkards.

TEARGAS OUTRAGE

Alleged I. R. A. Activity At Liverpool Theatre

LONDON, May 29.

About twenty persons were overcome by fumes and taken to hospital, following an explosion of a teargas bomb at a news theatre cinema in Liverpool. It is believed to be the work of I. R. A. agents. The whole building was filled with teargas fumes and the audience staggered into sunshine, coughing and with tears streaming down their faces.

Oil dumps throughout East Anglia were specially guarded today as a precaution against possible I. R. A. outrages. For sometime watchmen have been on special duty at distributing depots. A number of which supply R.A.F. aerodromes but to-day the guard was increased.—Reuter.

Collapse Of Big Japanese Drive

Chinese Get 3 Months' Breathing Space

Air Warfare In Outer-Mongolia Continues; Tokio's Claims

CHUNGKING, May 29.

IT IS CLAIMED THAT A BIG JAPANESE DRIVE LAUNCHED FOUR WEEKS AGO AGAINST SIANGYANG AND FANCHENG TOWNS ON THE BANKS OF THE HAN RIVER 175 MILES NORTH-WEST OF HANKOW HAS COLLAPSED. CHINESE DISPATCHES STATE THAT AFTER A DESPERATE BATTLE IN WHICH THE JAPANESE SUFFERED 20,000 CASUALTIES, JAPANESE TROOPS BEGAN TO WITHDRAW FOR RE-ORGANISATION.

Advantage To Chinese

CHINESE MILITARY CIRCLES ATTACH GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE VICTORY WHICH THEY SAY FURTHER INCREASES THE MORALE OF THE CHINESE SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME GIVES THE CHINESE COMMAND ANOTHER BREATHING SPELL OF THREE MONTHS, IN WHICH TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF THE FIGHTING FORCES.—Reuter.

AIR-BATTLE IN OUTER-MONGOLIA

TOKYO, May 29.

Forty-two aeroplanes from Outer-Mongolia were shot down by Japanese airmen in an air battle over the Manchukuo border during the week-end, claims a Communique issued by the Japanese Kwantung Army. About hundred Outer-Mongolian machines flew over the border, the Communique says, and the Japanese lost one 'plane. In the past week Japanese claim they brought down a total of 59 Outer-Mongolian aeroplanes.

A force of about thousand Outer-Mongolian troops with mechanised units, who crossed the border near Nomonhan yesterday was driven back, the Communique adds.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S GAINS IN CHINA

Tokio's Estimate Of Casualties

TOKIO, May 29.

A Communique issued by the Imperial Army Headquarters states that military casualties in the Sino-Japanese war up to the end of April included 60,000 Japanese killed and 936,000 Chinese killed. Chinese figure represents soldiers claimed to have been found dead on the battlefield. The total Chinese casualties including the wounded are estimated at 2,300,000.

The Communique claims that Chinese territory now in the hands of Japanese is about twice the size of Japan.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI TO LEAVE RAJKOT ON JUNE 1

RAJKOT, May 29.

Mahatma Gandhi is observing his weekly silence to-day.

Mr. Veerawala has left for Natvernagar.

According to the present programme Mahatma Gandhi will leave Rajkot on June 1.—A.P.

BURMA MINISTRY RESIGNS

RANGOON, May 29.

The U. Pu Ministry tendered its resignation this afternoon to His Excellency the Governor, who has accepted it. Arrangements have been made for the swearing in of new Ministers at 10 a. m. to-morrow.—A. P.

HUQ ASKS FOR PROOF

Alleged Curtailment Of Hindus' Legitimate Rights

CALCUTTA, May 29.

Mr. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, has issued a statement to the Press in reply to the one made by the Hindu Deputation that waited on the Governor in connection with the fixation of communal ratio in public services, challenging the signatories to prove their statement:

"There is a widespread feeling to-day among the Hindus of this province that during the last two years their legitimate rights had been systematically curtailed, and there is to-day a strong combination of forces to weaken them politically, culturally and economically."

The Premier also asks them to cite instances to prove the allegation.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

JAPANESE MOVE AGAINST CHINESE GUERILLAS.

SHANGHI, May 29.

A Japanese spokesman announced that from June 1, Shanghai Customs which is indirectly controlled by the Japanese would withhold clearance papers from ships bound to any of nine specified Chinese ports.

The spokesman said that the action is being taken to prevent supplies reaching Chinese Guerillas.—Reuter.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN PALESTINE

WASHINGTON, May 29.

The United States position regarding Palestine is expounded in letters sent by the State Department to various members of the Congress. Officials said that the letters made clear that the American attitude had not changed since Mr. Hull's statement in October. Government was not in a position to insist that Palestine should be maintained as a National Home for Jews and no formal protest could be made as long as American rights specified in the 1934 Convention were protected.—Reuter.

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1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. **MATRIMONIAL**

Wanted Very Fair, Beautiful, Accomplished Brahmin Bride from influential, well-to-do family for unmarried, 29 years old Engineer. Advertising for the best. Correspondence strictly confidential. Please reply Box No. 11833, "Bombay Chronicle."

42 **SITUATION VACANT.**

Wanted—A Hindi B.A., B.T., to teach English History and Geography Apply with testimonials to the Secretary, the Marwari Commercial High School, Gazdar Street, Bombay 2. (11838)

Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary are invited so as to reach the Principal before 10th June, 1939, for the posts of lecturers in Persian and in Ardhamagadhi at M. T. B. College, Surat. The appointment will be upto 31st March 1940 in the first instance. (221)

Appointments with good salaries as Accountants, Secretaries, Cost Accountants, Works and Office Managers, Chief Clerks, Bank and Insurance Officers, Cashiers and Book-keepers, are the normal attainments of those who qualify with Allied Schools, Examinations can be taken in India and success guaranteed by postal training. Allied Schools is the leading institution in the British Empire for the building of Successful Business Careers. Write for free 100 p. Book "The Direct Way to Success", stating age, education and business experience, Allied Schools 801, Cooks Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (10413)

Wanted. (1) A Lady Superintendent knowing Gujarati with high academic qualifications and teaching and administrative experience for the Sarvajanik High School for Girls, Surat, in the scale of 150—10—250. One with previous experience and high qualifications may be given a higher start than the minimum within the scale. (2) Lady Graduate Teachers preferably with English and Gujerathi and Drawing qualifications. Apply before 31st May, 1939, stating age, qualifications, teaching and administrative experience and minimum salary expected to the Hon. Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. (177)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. DAMJI SHIVJI, who was declared the highest bidder at the auction sale held on the 17th day of May, 1939, by Messrs. Sorabji Cawasji and Co., Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Mortgagees Nadirshaw Palonji Kavarana and others and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Mulchand Shivnarayan and another in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 17th December, 1937, has agreed to purchase the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold vacant land or ground together with the structure thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, at Elphinstone Road on the Western side of Tulsey Water Pipe Line Road, running from Elphinstone Road to Dadar, containing by admeasurement 1089 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 44, New No. A/11924 and New Survey No. 1A/1915 and Cadastral Survey No. 1328 Lower Parel Division assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3515 (1) and Street No. 978 and bounded, on the East by the Municipal Channel and beyond that by the property belonging to Reuben Bhiraji Mahajan, on the West by the land of Pestonji Byramji, on the North by the land of Ignacio Gomes and on the South partly by the land of Theodosio D'Oliverra and partly by the land of Bohra Lookmanji Dossa.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground together with the structures thereon situate, lying and being at the Elphinstone Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6546 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 56 New No. 12852, New Survey No. 1/1914 and Cadastral Survey No. 1328 Lower Parel Division and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3516 and Street No. 979.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1939.

DAYALJI AND DIPCHAND
Purchaser's Attorneys.
296.

62. **TO BE LET.**

To Let. Airy, Single and double rooms, decent, quiet locality, all facilities. Tardeo, Ganjawalla Terrace. (11831)

To Be Let at Junction of Dukerwadi and Chirabazar, Block (1 Drawing Room and 2 Rooms) with latrine and bathroom independent. Rent Rs. 55. Apply to Madhowji Thakersey Sons, 18, Sir Phirozesha Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. (11836)

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To Be Let Modern Flats available at Raj Mahal. Rent moderate. Near Churchgate Rly. Station. Apply to the Manager within. (11835)

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Wanted Agents for Silk and Woollen goods on liberal terms apply to see Sham Lal Menrai Inspector Jehakar-wadi Room No. 17, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay. (11721)

Public Notices

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(Incorporated in Switzerland.)

We have pleasure in announcing that the WINTERTHUR SWISS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD., will, as hitherto, continue to accept new business in India on and after 1st July 1939, when the new Indian Insurance Act will come into force.

Arrangements to comply with all the requirements of the Act are in course of completion. Moreover, it should be noted that in conformity with the Swiss Insurance Law, the Company has already invested in Indian Government and approved securities 100 per cent. of the actuarial reserves of rupee policies and will continue to do so, irrespective of the requirements of the Indian Act. THUS, the Company offers not only maximum safety, but DOUBLE SECURITY, viz. the security afforded by their Indian investments plus the security afforded by the Company's total assets and connections abroad.

THE COMPANY'S TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED

Sw. Frs. 16,00,00,000

AND THE TOTAL ASSURANCES IN FORCE ARE OVER

Sw. Frs. 50,00,00,000

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

Branch Managers for India, Burma and Ceylon.

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Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 733 OF 1930.

CAWASJI MANCHERJI KAPADIA & Sons ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
JAUKHILAL son of Shivsaranshah & Others... Defendants.
and
BABU RAMA PRASAD GUPTA ..... Assignee of the Decree.

The Court Receiver High Court, Bombay and Receiver appointed in the above suit will in pursuance of the directions given to him in that behalf by Order dated 10th December, 1931, put up for sale at his Office at 125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay by Public Auction the undermentioned properties in two lots on THURSDAY, the 15th day of June, 1939, at 12 noon.

LOT I.

(1) All the right, title and interest of the Defendants in the land, situate at Mouza Tenduni Pargna Behea District Shahabad bearing Mouza No. 1252, Thana No. 264 Khewat No. 1 and more particularly described in Conveyance, dated 5th January, 1924, from Earnest James Mylon to Babu Shital Prasad and others

(2) All the right title and interest of the Defendants in the land or ground situate in Mouza Basauna Pargna Behea District Shahabad bearing Tauzi No. 877, Thana No. 261 Khewat No. 2 and more particularly described in Conveyance dated 4th March, 1926, from Earnest James Mylon to Babu Munilal son of Siwarth Sahu.

LOT II.

(1) The Guzashta land and premises bearing Khesra Nos. 1386-1394 and 1397, admeasuring 1 Bigha 3 Khatas and 7 Dhurs in the village of Pakri Pargna and Thana Arrah District Shahabad, Tauzi No. 534 Thana No. 236 and more particularly described in Conveyance dated the 26th February, 1915 from Raghunath Persad son of Hansa Ram Sawarath Sahu son of Kasi Sahu.

(2) The land and premises in the Village of Neor Pokhar Pargna Behea District Sahabad, bearing Khata No. 79 Khesra Nos. 597, 778, 773 and 944 and admeasuring 7 Bughas and 10 Dhurs and more particularly described in the Conveyance, dated 20th August, 1920, from Lala Bisesar Dayal son of Lal Jaykaranlal to Jagmohan Sahu son of Sawarath Sahu.

(3) Land and House in Jagdispur, Pragna Behea, District Shahabad, bearing Khesra No. 5356, admeasuring 2 Khatas and 18 Dhurs and more particularly described in Conveyance, dated 30th May, 1920, from Gopal Khandu, son of Dhora Kandu and another to Jagmohan Ram son of Sawarath Sahu and others.

(4) One House with land and outhouses attached thereto at Jagdispur Bazar, Pargna Behea, District Shahabad and bounded, on the East by Gurhatta Bazar, on the West by Bazar Sadar, on the North by the house of Thakur Khanda and on the South by the house of Bhavan Kandu and more particularly described in Conveyance dated 16th December, 1879, from Amichand Ram son of Sheobarat Babu Kalwan to Sawarath Sahu son of Kasi Sahu.

(5) All that the right, title and interest of the Defendants in the lands and houses thereon in the town of Arrah Moholla Chawk Masjid District Shahabad bearing Nos. 121, 122, 123 and 124 and bounded, on the East by the house of Nazir Alam Mian Hajan on the West by Public Road, on the North by the house of Ramlagan Ram and on the South by the house of Bhogi Ram and others and more particularly described in Conveyance, dated 26th February, 1915 from Dhanukh Dhari Ram son of Sheosahai Ram and others to Sawarath Sahu son of Kasi Sahu.

(6) Interest of the Defendants in the undermentioned Deed with the properties comprised therein and of debts secured by it.

Deed dated 4th June, 1919, executed by Ganga Koiri son of Naga Koiri in favour of Jagmohan Sahu son of Sawarath Sahu of property, admeasuring 3 Bighas, 4 Kathas and 5 Dhur of Kasht Guzasta land, bearing Khesra Nos. 1550-1553-1560-1579-1586 and 1563 in the village of Jangal Mahal Jagdispur Paragna Behea District Shahabad.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Court Receiver or at the Office of his attorneys Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT at No. 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1939.

(Sd.) SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT.
Attorneys for the Court receiver.
155.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 717 OF 1935.
Re: DWARKADAS SOONDERDAS, NARANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 64, Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi, an Attorney of the High Court of Bombay, practising under the firm, name and style of Messrs. Soonderdas Dwarkadas & Co., at 75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay: ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 4th day of July, 1939, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1939.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA.
Insolvency Registrar.
292.

Public Notices

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL MINTO CIRCLE, ALIGARH.

SESSION BEGINS JULY 8TH 1939

Residential School run under European Head Master and experienced House Masters. All classes from infant (Montessori) to Matriculation. Apply for prospectus to Headmaster.
290

Public Notices

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ALIGARH.

Applications are invited for the following posts:—

1. HEAD MASTER FOR THE M. U. SCHOOL on Rs. 300-20-500-25/5-550. Candidates should preferably possess European qualifications and must have experience as teachers in an English Public School or a High School.

2. LADY LECTURER (GRADE I) IN EDUCATION on Rs. 200-10-300-25/5-350, to teach Education to B. A. students and also to supervise teaching practice and take tutorial classes of B.T. women students. Ladies with high academic qualifications and teaching experience will be preferred.

3. LADY LECTURER (GRADE II) IN HISTORY AND ECONOMICS on Rs. 125-5-175. High academic qualifications and teaching experience will be preferred. Selected candidate will be required to take B. A. Classes.

4. DEMONSTRATOR IN ZOOLOGY in the scale of Rs. 125-5-175. Candidates should be qualified in Helminthology with special reference to Nematodes.

5. LECTURER (GRADE I) IN GEOGRAPHY in the scale of Rs. 200-10-300-25/5-350. Applicants should possess high academic qualifications in Geography and should state their foreign qualifications and research experience, if any.

6. DEMONSTRATOR IN GEOGRAPHY in the scale of Rs. 125-5-175. The applicants should possess good academic qualifications.

7. TEMPORARY LADY SUPERINTENDENT, ENGLISH HOUSE for a period of about three months, with effect from the 8th July, 1939, on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem, with free board and lodging. She will have to look after the boarders of English House and teach English to lower classes of the Preparatory School for two periods daily. Applicants should be over 30 years of age and possess experience of Hostel management in an English Public School and experience of teaching primary classes.

8. TWO TEACHERS FOR ENGLISH FOR THE M. U. SCHOOL. Candidates should be trained graduates with M. A. in English and should be able to teach English, Nature Study and other subjects to upper and lower classes of the School. One of the two posts will be in the grade of Rs. 80-10-120 (Efficiency Bar) 10-150 and the other in the grade of Rs. 40-4-80.

Applications stating age, academic qualifications and teaching and other experience, with copies of recent testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 12th June, 1939.

SYED MOHAMED AHSAN,
for Registrar.
27-5-1939.
287.

Public Notices.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY

No. 5532/123-I—

The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue under clause (f) (iii) of sub-Section (1) of Section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), is published as required by sub-Section (2) of the said Section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police, from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before the 25th June 1939 will be duly considered.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (f) (iii) of sub-Section (1) of Section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has with the previous sanction of the Governor, made the following rule:—

No person shall erect or fix or cause to be erected or fixed any lights not used for the ordinary illumination of a shop that is open to customers, less than 20 feet above the ground level and any coloured or flashing lights in any street or public place or on the exteriors of buildings abutting on streets or public places without obtaining previous permission in writing from the Commissioner of Police. This rule shall not apply to the illumination of streets and public places and the exteriors of their own buildings by Government or the Municipality.

N. P. A. SMITH
Commissioner of Police
Head Police Office.
Bombay, 26th April, 1939.
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WANTED

A MEDICAL OFFICER in the grade of Rs. 75-10-200 for an M. B.B.S. and Rs. 60-5-150, for an L.C.P.S. Applications stating age, caste, qualifications and previous experience, along with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before 17th June, 1939. The appointment will be on one year's probation in the first instance. Increments will be subject to two Efficiency Bar Examinations. The selected candidate will be a full time servant and will be debarred from private practice.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 26th May, 1939.
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Public Notices

NOTIFICATION

Lease or Sale of a Textile Mill, known as "State Mills," Indore.

OFFERS INVITED for long lease of about 15 years or purchase of the above running concern at Indore. Property open to inspection. Schedules giving particulars of machinery, etc., can be seen at the Office of Commissioner of Commerce and Industry. Applications must reach the said Commissioner on or before 30th June, 1939.

M. A. RASHID,
Home Minister,
Holkar State.

1. SPINDLES—14,216 (Ring) (About 5,000 spindles may be had from the present lessees on terms to be settled with them)
2. LOOMS—400 of different reed space ranging from 34" to 66" with their preparatory and finishing machineries complete (about 100 looms may be had from present lessees on terms to be settled with them).
3. STEAM POWER with five Lancashire Boilers, economisers with driving scrapers, etc., complete.
4. SITUATION—Close to the Railway Goods Shed, locality most prominent.
5. AREA UNDER MILL—About 22 acres.
6. CONCESSIONS—Regarding import of Machinery, etc., free of Customs duty may be ascertained.
7. GINNING FACTORY—In Mill premises with 34 gins of Single roller five bearings Platt Brothers' make, complete.

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Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 39 OF 1938.
Re: HORMUSJI BURJORJI PATEL, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at House No. 16, Sussex Road, Byculla, lately carrying on business in patent medicines, provisions, etc., in partnership with another at Mangaldas Road and also dealing in Stocks and Shares on his own account at Share Bazar, Bombay, till December, 1937, and since then unemployed: .. An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 4th day of July, 1939, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1939.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar. 291.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:—

Serial No.	Insolvency No.	Name of the Insolvent.	Dividend intended to be declared
1	332 of 1937	Re: Bhasker Ramkrishna Hardikar.	First.
2	354 of 1937	Re: James Smith.	First.
3	361 of 1937	Re: William Joseph Clapham.	First.
4	373 of 1937	Re: Muniruddin Hussainbuksh Master.	First.
5	379 of 1937	Re: Peter James.	First.
6	403 of 1937	Re: Joaquim Andrew D'Cunha.	First.
7	462 of 1937	Re. Dattatraya Mangesh Wagle traded as Hindustan Engineering Co.	First.
8	524 of 1937	Re: Abdul Karim Abud Obaid	First.
9	7 of 1938	Re: Leo Walter Enwright.	First.
10	22 of 1938	Re: Clifford Balne Boardman.	First.
11	65 of 1938	Re: Jerome Braz Sequiera.	First.
12	76 of 1938	Re: Krishna Aruna Challam.	First.
13	142 of 1938	Re: Abdul Aziz Suleman and Sons a firm.	First.
14	165 of 1938	Re: Henry John Brookes alias H. Brookes.	First.
15	410 of 1936	Re: Joseph Judah Cherry.	First and Final.
16	90 of 1937	Re: Bhawoo Tatya Chamar.	First and Final
17	387 of 1937	Re: Erach Framji Taraporewala	First and Final. Second.
18	529 of 1934	Re: Laxman Vithoba Chavan.	Second and final.
19	701 of 1933	Re: Ramchandra Keshav Tullu	Second and final.
20	295 of 1934	Re. Frank Evans.	Second and final.
21	535 of 1935	Re: Shripad Ramchandra Palsule.	Third.
22	704 of 1930	Re: Vasantrao Dadoba Mhatre.	Third.
23	411 of 1934	Re: Kaikhusru Hormusji Daruwalla.	Third and final.
24	306 of 1932	Re: Bhaskar Vishwasrao Kedar.	Third and final.
25	111 of 1933	Re: John Benjamin Shaw.	Third and final.
26	633 of 1930	Re: Arther Benjam D'Costa.	Supplementary and final.
27	811 of 1929	Re: Bai Champavati, widow of Vanmali Virji.	Supplementary and final.
28	398 of 1934	Re: Claude Stanhope Major	

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the office of the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estate as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period, the assets in the above estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay dated this 25th day of May, 1939

Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

R. S. BILIMORIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
(293)

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AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Monday.

YEAR'S JAIL FOR RETURNED DEPORTEE

Two persons who were said to have been externed from Bombay were placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on a charge of returning to Bombay without the permission of the Police Commissioner.

Muddikrishna was arrested at Thambakanta on May 27. According to the police he was deported from Bombay only two days back. On the third day after his deportation, he was again in the city. The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to custody.

Chand Mahomed was arrested by a police constable at Hamam Street. On seeing the constable the accused was alleged to have covered his face with a kerchief, which roused the suspicion of the constables. The accused was challenged and arrested.

He was then taken to the police station. The police, on seeing his records, discovered that he had been deported out of Bombay only on March 27.

The accused, pleading guilty, stated that he was obliged to come to Bombay as he could not make a living in his native place.

At this stage, the police informed the Court that the accused had ten previous convictions.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

DISCHARGED FOR WANT OF EVIDENCE

Mr. Tayeb Haji Omer, who had been arrested by Gamdevi Police on the 11th March, under Sec. 468 and 420, I.P.C., was discharged to-day by the Girgaum Court Magistrate, as the Police did not have sufficient evidence to go on with the prosecution.

SARASWAT CO-OP. BANK CLERK ARRESTED

Eknath Pandoorang Nadkarni who was arrested by the Lamington Road Police, on a complaint preferred by the Management of the Saraswat Co-operative Bank Ltd., was produced before Mr. K. G. Khambatta, who remanded him into police custody till the 17th June.

It was stated that the accused who was a ledger-keeper in the Bank committed criminal breach of trust to the extent of Rs. 2000/- by forging the signatures of various constituents and also manipulated entries to suit his convenience.

It would appear that the accused absconded when the fraud was detected sometime back. The arrest was effected the day-before.

BANK CLERK BROUGHT BACK

Bhavan Shanker Nagesh Mallapur, clerk in Thomas Cook and Son who is alleged to have absconded with Rs. 30,000 and was arrested in his native village a few days ago was brought to Bombay yesterday and lodged in the Esplanade Lock-up.

SUTTA ARRESTS

Two gambling raids were carried out on Saturday night, in the Princess Street Section, by the Prevention of Crimes Branch and the Vigilance Branch C.I.D.

Three men were arrested in the raid carried out at the Lal Bawa's Chawl, Khanderaowadi, Kalbadevi Road.

In the second raid at Panchayalwadi, Dawoodji Lane in Bhuleshwar, two persons were put under arrest.

Arrested on a charge of cheating Abdul Kadir, Qutabuddin was placed before Mr. I. P. Thakore, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, this morning, and was ordered to be released on bail.

It was alleged that the accused went to the complainant's residence at Parsi Colony, Dadar, and told him that he was working with a friend of the complainant. In the course of conversation the accused told the complainant that he was in distress as his wife had given birth to twins who were dead and that he had no money for their burial. The accused asked the complainant to lend him some money, promising to return it early.

The complainant therefore paid Rs. 8 to the accused in the presence of his son and took his signature on a paper.

Later on the complainant came to know that the accused had duped him and he reported the matter to the Kingsway Police Station and got the accused arrested.

Charged With Removing Minor Girl From Mother's Custody

A resident of Khetwadi was arrested by the Maharbouri police, on a complaint preferred by a woman that he had forcibly removed her minor daughter from her custody, and also had illicit connection with her.

Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, remanded the accused to police custody till the 12th June for further police investigations.

It would appear that the accused and the minor girl were living in the same locality. On the 9th instant the accused was alleged to have rushed into the complainant's room. The mother was in the way. He pushed her aside, caught hold of the girl, put her into a hack-victoria and drove away to Grant Road first and to Dadar later, where he passed the night.

The next day, it was stated, the accused and the girl went to Nasik.

Accused and the girl were arrested at Nasik. The latter is detained in the Children's Home for safe custody.

64 Rounded Up In Maharbourie

Sixty-four persons, said to be doubtful characters and undesirables, were rounded up by the Maharbourie Police on Saturday night.

Mr. K. G. Khambata, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, ordered their remand to police custody till the 12th June.

INQUEST ON BUSINESSMAN

A verdict of death caused by compound fracture of the skull and laceration of the brain was returned at the inquest on Mr. Teheralli Abdul Hussein (52), who was involved in a motor accident on May 18, near Khandwa.

The jury added the rider: "On the evidence we think that those who were responsible for digging the trench across the road (between Barhanpur and Khandwa) had failed to take proper precautions to indicate the existence of the trench to passing vehicles".

ACTIVITIES OF KHADI SALES DEPOT

Below is the annual report of the sales figures and other activities of the Khadi Sales Depot, Matunga of year ending on 5th April, 1939:—

After the opening ceremony of this Khadi Sales Depot by the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi in last April, 1938, the local encouragement in the conduct of this part-time Khadi Sales Depot has been hopeful and satisfactory.

The monthly sales figures of this Khadi Sales Depot for the past 12 months are as under:—

April Rs. 196-5-9, May Rs. 412-6-0 June Rs. 515-8-3, July Rs. 310-2-6, August Rs. 258-2-6 September Rs. 396-0-0, October Rs. 1,604-15-6, November Rs. 313-13-3, December Rs. 600-3-9, January, '39, Rs. 282-11-6, February Rs. 302-3-3, and March Rs. 498-6-3. Upto 5th April, 1939, Rs. 103-1-3.

Thus a total of Rs. 5,798-15-9 worth of Khadi was sold during the official year of this Khadi Sales Depot, which works out on an average of Rs. 493-4-0 per month.

The large sales in October was due to the establishment of the Khadi bazar during Gandhi Jayanti and Deevali which attracted the public eyes.

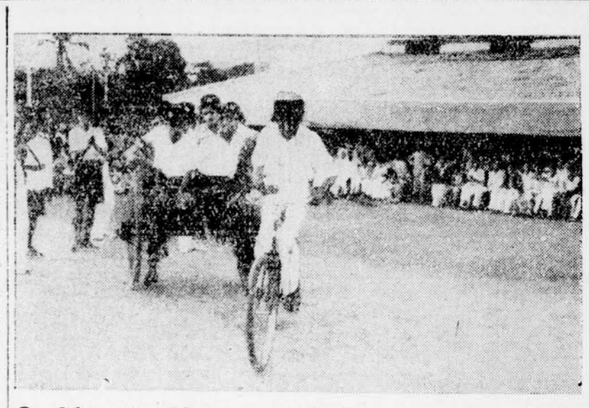
The Khadi Sales Depot was closed for two days during its official year, one on the 14th November, 1938 at the sad demise of Sri J. R. Deo, Secretary of the Dadar Congress Committee and the other was on Mahatmaji's Rajkot Fast day, on 5th March, 1939.

FREE SPINNING CLASS

A free spinning class was started by the Khadi Sales Depot where though only few had a good training in spinning at Charka and who have become regular spinners afterwards.

As per directions from the Secretary of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition of the Tripuri Congress Session, the sacrificial yarn spun by individuals was collected and sent to the Congress Session.

On the 6th of April the Khadi Sales Depot took up the offer from the A. I. S. A. to conduct a Famine Relief Khadi Exhibition and with the co-operation of the local Khadi lovers and the general public the Tirupur Famine Relief Khadi Exhibition was conducted in Napoo Hall, Matunga from the 6th to 16th April, 1939 where Rs. 5,067-9-9 worth of Khadi and Khadi Hundis (both) were sold. During the Exhibition period the Khadi Sales Depot remained closed and has begun to work again vigorously from the 17th April 1939 and the locality has been made sufficiently Khadi-minded for the A.I.S.A. to open a branch without delay.



On Islam Gymkhana ground there was a fine display of Physical Culture feats organised by Farooki Volunteers Corps on Sunday last.

GANGSTERS AT LARGE IN MATUNGA

Need For Police Vigilance And Public Support

BOMBAY: Monday.

Following the round-up of a number of 'mavalis' in Matunga, the gangster menace has abated a little. The situation, however, is far from normal and the feeling of security has not returned.

Incidents are still being reported. On Friday last one of the desperadoes entered a building in Hindu Colony, near the King George English School, at about 10 in the morning and rang the electric bell.

The door was opened by a male member of the family about to leave for his duties.

Showed Knife to Inmates.

The desperado asked food to be served him immediately. When this was refused he coolly took out a knife and pointed it at the inmates of the house.

A hue and cry was raised but before a policeman could be brought to the building the desperado had disappeared.

About fifteen of the gang are now in police custody, thanks to the steps taken by the Section police, it is believed at the instance of the Police Commissioner.

There are still about twenty gangsters at large. They are now practically in hiding.

Public Timidity

The police complain of lack of co-operation from the public. That seems to be justified for even those who have been threatened at the point of the knife do not go to the police station and give a description of the members of the gang.

Without public support it is feared there cannot be an end of the menace. The police want evidence and a correct description of the members of the gang. If this is not forthcoming the activities of the remaining members cannot be effectively checked.

Humanitarian League Essay Competition Results

The Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League writes:—

The following students in Prize Essay Competition Scheme No. 134 announced by the League in the Year 1938 for Matric Students of High Schools of the Province of Sind get prizes as judged by the Board of Honorary Examiners appointed by the Prize Scheme Committee, the subject for the Essay being "Diet and Nutrition".

1st Prize:—Value Rs. 25 to Mr. Kundan K. Sabhandasani, City High School, Karachi.

2nd Prize:— Value Rs. 20/- to Mr. Utam B. Motwani, Tilak Municipal High School, Sukkar.

3rd Prize:—Value Rs. 15/- to Mr. A. C. Baharami, New Model High School, Sukkar.

4th Prize:—Value Rs. 10/- to Mr. R. A. Bhelk, Government High School, Mirpurkhas.

The respective recipients of prizes are required to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Humanitarian League, 149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2, for their awards.

Mr. F. N. Lucas, an Electrical Engineer, who it is claimed is responsible for the discovery of Gold and Silver mines in Goa.

MATUNGA HINDU FOUNDLING HOME

Third Anniversary Celebration

The Third Anniversary of the Hindu Foundling Home was celebrated on Sunday last amidst a gathering of prominent men and women under the presidentship of Seth Kantilal Ishwarlal when Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh was also present. In the course of a Hindi speech, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai traced the history of the Home from the time of its inception upto the present day and referred to the trying conditions through which the Home had been passing. He explained in clear terms the objects with which the Home was started and stressed the necessity of expansion of its activities 'vis a vis' the present structure of the Hindu society of this country and the benevolent purpose the Home was intended to serve.

It was also 'inter alia' emphasised that without a building of its own for construction whereof land has already been purchased, there was little probability that the Home would be able to enlarge its orbit of activities in a manner commensurate with the colossal magnitude of the problem it had to solve and that it was surprising that in a city like Bombay which was well-renowned for its remarkable and spontaneous response to causes of public welfare and benevolence and which has a Hindu community appreciative of its responsibilities, this question of constructing a special building for the Home should have been delayed for want of funds.

Seth Kantilal Ishwarlal in his Presidential address dwelt at length upon the humanitarian aspect of the purpose, the Home was serving, and recapitulated the urgent necessity of such a Home as emphasised by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai when the social customs upon which the Hindu community was based were still rather rigid and inflexible. The conditions of the children under the care of their parents were compared to the conditions of the children brought to the Home and he appreciated the kind treatment and the care which was being bestowed upon the children in charge of the Home.

Speeches suited to the occasion were then made by Mr. Jinabhai Joshi, Mrs. Jayshree Raiji and Dr. A. P. Naik. Donations received on the Anniversary Day and at the time of the function were announced by Mr. Vimze, the Hon. Treasure of the Sangh prominent amongst which were Rs. 101 by Sir Pursottamdas Thakordas, Rs. 1,000 by Seth Kantilal Ishwarlal and Mrs. Kantilal Ishwarlal. Mr. Vimze in brief alluded to the work being done by the Sangh and requested the guests of the evening in particular and the Hindu community in general not to lose sight of and ignore such a pressing cause which, it was beyond doubts, was in the interests of the Hindu community.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Incense. 8-20 News in English. 8-30 Film melodies 8-45 Sentimental songs. 12-30 Rafique Ghaznavi. 1-0 Market rates. 1-10 Mutual understanding. 1-25 Jeera Khan. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Sazon-ki-Jhankar. 3-45 Prem Pukar. 4-0 Ladio Ploglam. 4-15 Classicists in conference. 6-0 K. R. Patwardhan. 6-10 Dhanashri on the Sarod. 6-15 M. Amin. 6-30 Ratnakant. 6-40 Readings from Marathi books by Master Mohan. 6-50 Shamshuddin. 7-0 New Marathi dictionary (Marathi) by N. C. Kelkar. 7-15 K. R. Patwardhan. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 They shall have bread by Kanji Dwarkadas. 8-0 Kesarbai Bandodkar. 8-30 Abdul Aziz Khan and Habib Khan. 8-40 Rafique Ghaznavi. 8-55 Local news and announcements. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 Jhulan Geet (Mirabai Bhajan). 9-45 Bombay radio orchestra: Sorath. 9-55 Kesarbai Bandodkar.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. to 9-0 and 12-30 p.m. to 2-30 and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 Jaltarang Solo. 6-10 Rafique Ghaznavi. 6-40 Pilu on the Hamidi. 6-50 K. R. Patwardhan. 7-0 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1. 9-35 Winifred May: Mezzo Soprano. 9-45 Harry Roy and his orchestra. 10-5 John M. Steves: vocal recital. 10-15 Pablo casals: violoncello. 10-20 Anne Rao: Soprano. 10-30 Epilogue.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Tiruvizhimazhilai brothers: Nagaswaram. 2-15 K. Aswathamma of Bangalore: vocal 2-30 Miss Nagamma of Mysore vocal. 2-45 N. Nataraja Pillai: Flute. 6-0 For villages. 6-30 Kandadevi Tiruvengadam Iyengar; vocal. 7-0 Trichinopoly (Tamil) by Rao Saheb S. K. Deivasikhamani. 7-15 P. Durayappa Bhagavatar of Tanjore: Gotuvadyam. 8-0 Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. 8-15 Kandadevi Tiruvengadam Iyengar: vocal. 8-45 P. Durayappa Bhagavatar: Gottuvadyam.

B. B. C. Programme

7-25 Opening of Triennial Conference of Associated Country-women of world 7-50 Musical interlude 8-0 Paris revisited 8-30 Music Hall 9-30 News 9-45 Lundy 10-25 Sports news and market notes.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. A variety. 12-30 p.m. Erwin Klein's Viennese Quartette 1-30 For newcomers 5-0 First Div. Football League 6-10 For children 7-0 Kabi-o-Swapna 9-10 Dance music 9-30 Wedding in Hissar 9-45 For music lovers.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s).

5-0 to 9-10 p.m. As in Calcutta I 9-10 Sushil Das 9-25 Anima Chakravarti 9-40 Sudhiranjan Roy Chowdhuri 10-0 Ambuji Mallick 10-15 Bimal Bhushan Mukherjee.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Ghulam Sabir 6-20 Khurshidbai 6-40 Bhajans 6-55 Ghulam Sabir 7-5 Khurshidbai 7-30 Jogan 7-50 Instrumental duet 8-0 Holy scriptures, (Hindi) 8-15 K. K. Seth 8-25 Ghazals 8-45 Film Geets 9-40 Blowing the trumpet, 2 9-55 Ghulam Sabir 10-20 Khurshidbai.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. A. S. Ramakrishna Iyer vocal 5-45 Carnatic Orchestra 6-0 Shrimati Lalita Viswanathan: Vocal 6-45 C. R. Balaviswanathan: vocal 7-15 Sagas in stone, 7-30 T. K. Pitchu Iyengar Vocal 8-15 Unheard melodies 8-30 T. K. Pitchu Iyengar: vocal 8-55 Ask me no questions. 9-10 Records 9-35 Which is your favourite orchestra? 10-0 Beneath by lady's window 10-10 Claire Taylor: Pianoforte.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. S. Kunji Iyer of Mannargudi: Vocal 6-0 T. Ramakrishna Sastry 6-15 Selection from Kantam Kadhalu 6-25 Saranam Bhava in Devagandhari 6-30 Child care (Telugu) 6-40 Talkie tunes 6-45 to 9-35 As in Madras I 9-35 M. Venkatasami Razu 9-50 P. R. S. Mani: Flute.

CHANDIDAS

Starring: UMA and SAIGAL

THURS. and FRIDAY

PURAN BHAKTA

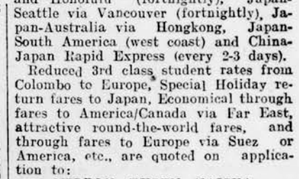
Starring: KUMAR

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

MINERVA

EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.



SHIRIN TALKIES

JACOB CIRCLE

A NEW THEATRE ATTRACTION

DEODAS

Starring:

SAIGAL, SANYAL & JAMUNA

From 2ND JUNE, 1939

WADIA'S DIAMOND THRILLER

"MISS FRONTIER MAIL"

Featuring: FEARLESS NADIA

New Theatres' Latest Social

"BARI-DIDI"

Starring:

MOLINA, PAHARI, NAWAB

Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

ROXY

N. Y. K. LINE

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers.	Leave Colombo.	Due M'Seilles.
HAKUSAN MARU	11 June	2 July
HARUNA MARU	28 June	16 July
KATORI MARU	12 July	31 July
YASUKUNI MARU	24 July	10 Aug.
KASIMA MARU	9 Aug.	28 Aug
HAKONE MARU	23 Aug.	10 Sept

Other Passenger Services are: Bombay-Japan via ports (fortnightly), Colombo-Japan via ports (fortnightly), Hongkong-S'Frisco and L'Angeles via Japan and Honolulu (fortnightly), Japan-Seattle via Vancouver (fortnightly), Japan-Australia via Hongkong, Japan-South America (west coast) and China-Japan Rapid Express (every 2-3 days).

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10

Our Readers' Views

Rural Reconstruction

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Rural reconstruction has been the watchword of Indian politics. All over India official and non-official agencies are working hand in hand to improve the standard of living of an average Indian. It was essential to devise ways and means to supply the agriculturists improved seeds, manure, irrigation, water, stud bulls to have closer contact between the officers of the agricultural department and the people in order to give effect to the various schemes evolved by the department. Clearing of Government waste lands, increasing the area in each village allotted to grazing, and prohibiting the auction of grass are some measures which could be usefully adopted for improving the condition of village-folks.

Establishment of village-stores, construction of field drains and roads, combating agricultural pests, encouraging co-operative farming, adopting proper methods for the rotation of crops, encouraging subsidiary industries—are some of the means to achieve good progress in rural areas. In matters of sanitation there ought to be a provision for providing trained dais, regular disinfection of villages, construction of public baths and closets round village wells and cheap medical relief. It is high time to change the curriculum of village schools. There ought to be a provision for training in practical agriculture, village industries and cattle-breeding for boys and home industries and domestic science suitable for village girls.

Dr. Carver (1) improvement in the arts of production by new discoveries in the science of agriculture, (2) acquiring of new lands and (3) reduction in population by migration to improve the economic position of the rural population.

Hon. Mr. Morarjee Desai, Revenue Minister of the Bombay Government rightly stated that any rural programme must have a threefold object viz. protective, curative and constructive. Sir V. T. Krishnamachari the Dewan of Baroda states that it is the example of one villager that best appeals to all villagers. Hence in all schemes of rural reconstruction there should be three essential factors viz. (1) toleration, (2) service and (3) determination. India is in need of a batch of sincere workers who can talk and walk with the village folk to bring about an all round improvement in their conditions.—Yours, etc.,

BHIKALAL B. KAPASI.

Hyderabad Satyagraha

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Although with the suspension of the State Congress Satyagraha and the recent release of the political prisoners, as well as the growing certainty of the early grant of the generous measures of the Constitutional Reforms, there has been a lull in the political unrest in the Hyderabad State, the communal trouble still continues and seems even to be intensifying. During the past fortnight or more mass Satyagraha involving hundreds of arrests has been of frequent incidence in the State. On a conservative estimate over two thousand persons, most of whom are people from British India, have been convicted on the communal issue. There has also been an unfortunate outburst of Muslim feeling which may to a small extent be considered adding fuel to fire. Recriminations and abuse are now being more freely indulged in by both communities from the platform and the press and the traditional communal harmony which existed in the State for generations fostered by a very commendable tolerance of the Asaf Jahi House is fast disappearing. One point needs emphasis. The tolerance of the Ruler and his Government have in no way diminished and even recently His Exalted Highness the Nizam has strongly denounced Muslim Ulema and leaders for their indiscreet speeches and actions. Fortunately so far no communal clash has occurred and though feelings run high between the two communities the present fight is apparently one between the Hindu community and the Government.

The Hyderabad agitation has got a peculiar complex. Political aspirations are sought to be achieved by communal means. The majority community or rather the small vocal part of it is emphasising its importance in the polity of the State but in doing so it is resorting to sentimental appeals based on religious disabilities. The movement today is, unfortunately, neither actuated by pure motives nor is the fight carried on by pure methods. Six months ago the Arya Defence League and the Hindu Civil Liberties Union started Satyagraha, the one for the remedy of religious disabilities and the other for the removal of alleged restrictions on civil liberties. From the outset these two organisations were suspected to be engineered and assisted by outside agencies. In spite of denials and following a spell of sporadic activity spread over three months the movement failed to gain support of the local Hindu population and, therefore, the two great communal organisations of British India, the International Aryan League and the Hindu Maha Saba, which had hitherto been behind the screens, came to the rescue of the local organisations openly. Since last Christmas week they joined forces and as a result hostility against Hyderabad by outsiders has become the order of the day. It cannot be refuted in spite of any amount of false propaganda that the Hindu agitation in Hyderabad is intrinsically a non-Hyderabad agitation. This fact is sought to be denied or explained away but remains unchanged and true.

After so many months of agitation and propaganda which has focussed public opinion of the affairs of the Hyderabad State, a critical observer is still left questioning, "What is the fundamental issue underlying this agitation? It is generally known that the Government is charged with placing restrictions on the religious and social life of the Hindus, with discrimination in services and Islamic leaning on all fields of activities. But those who have tried to prove into these charges are convinced that they are malicious representations and gross exaggerations. The so-called grievances are bolstered up to provide a 'raison de etre' for subversive agitation and to achieve communal ends. It is a veiled effort to establish, as the Muslim put it, "Hindu Raj in the State" an attempt which all loyal citizens of Hyderabad will unite to frustrate.

A critical examination of the Hindu grievances is not within my purview but a passing reference is called for. There is complete religious freedom in the State so far as the maintenance of public peace permits and the susceptibilities of one community are not offended by the religious performances of another. Restrictions have been laid down on public religious performances and processions (the police have to be informed and permission got) because however unobjectionable any performance or procession may be Police precautions are necessary in the interests of the promoters themselves and to ensure that it will not lead to any communal ill-feeling. It is noteworthy that the rules governing public religious performances originated 40 years ago during the Jafferi Mosque dispute between the Shias and Sunnis and H. H the late Nizam's Firman on the occasions reads, "when a person, in pursuance of its faith, so acts in public as to cause offence to people of other creeds and sects, then 'in the simple interest of peace' it is the duty of every Government to stop such action as would, as a matter of fact interfere in some manner or the other the public peace." These rules apply to 'all communities and creeds' without discrimination and cases are not wanted when Muslim and Christian functions have not been permitted. Sanction is never refused if the request is not an innovation and everything is proper and not likely to lead to trouble. It is a malicious charge that these regulations are aimed at Hindus as such. They are in public interest regardless of caste or creed.

Similarly in the matter of Havan Kunds, the standing orders relating to the construction of all places of public worship (be it temple, a mosque, a church or a Havan Kund) are applied. The construction of any place intended to be used for congregational prayers and not merely private worship, requires the permission of Government which is invariably granted where there are no valid objections such as proximity to the place of worship of a sister community and similar hindrances. These rules came into existence 37 years ago when some European Christian missionaries desired to construct some buildings in the Dominions. His Highness the late Nizam issued a Firman stating "To prevent any breach of the public peace, it is the rule in this Government that any religious buildings or compound (such as mosque, church, or other place of worship) should never be allowed to be built without the formal sanction of Government, so that, before these institutions come into being, the Government may have an opportunity of considering the question of public peace and safety." These orders have been carried out by Sanatanists, Christians and Muhammadans without objection and are only protested against by the Arya Samajists, who are constantly opening new places for public worship with the result that communal disturbances have occurred in several places. It is not the restrictions of public worship of any community that is aimed at but only the avoidance of the breach of public peace and order.

Another much-spoken of objection is that Arya Samaj preachers from outside are not allowed to enter Hyderabad without previous permission. This rule is applied not only to Hindus or Arya Samaj but also to Muslim and Christian. As a matter of fact, it originated a few years ago during the Shia Sunni tension when it was found that outside Muslim preachers came and delivered inflammatory speeches inciting communal feeling. Similarly when it was found that Arya Samaj speakers such as Pandit Ramchandar and Swami Chidanand of Delhi and others were abusing of the privileges of the pulpit and making highly objectionable speeches offensive to other communities the rules were extended to Ary Samaj and Hindi preachers as well. These rules which are under revision are intended to ensure communal peace and harmony.

Other so-called grievances relating to inadequacy of Hindus in services, restriction of civil liberties and similar matters are political issues which hardly need the advocacy of communal organisations. One important fact requires mention. The Government have been taking several steps to remedy all legitimate grievances brought to their notice. Recently a Hindu Assistant Director of Ecclesiastical Department has been appointed to whom all matters relating to Hindu institutions and customs are referred. Another move has been the formation of committees of "Mahants" and "Pujaris" in all districts to represent to the Ecclesiastical Minister any disabilities of their community. An important measure to be announced shortly is the appointment of a Statutory Committee to investigate all religious grievances and suggest remedial measures. This Committee will be made up of non-officials from the Hindu, Muslim and Parsi communities and be presided over by a high Christian official. In this connection I am authoritatively informed that Sir Akbar Hydari as stated in his letter to Mr. Aney has taken steps already to remedy such grievances as were represented. The terms of reference of the proposed Statutory Standing Committee are such that any representations from time to time will receive the fullest attention. Government cannot entertain the suggestion of an enquiry by an 'ad hoc' Committee composed of people from British India, for the dual reason that Government are themselves desirous and competent to rectify the disabilities of their subjects without outside intervention, and that such an 'ad hoc' committee would have little intrinsic value but would result in inflaming public opinion and causing friction between the two communities which it is the earnest desire of Government to avoid. A Committee with wide and well-defined powers acting within the frame work of the new constitution would therefore be a more responsible and competent body commanding the confidence of the State people and the Government.—Yours, etc.

ANTI-SATYAGRAHA.

Hyderabad.

New Income-Tax Act

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Under Sec. 61 of the Indian Income-Tax Act of 1922, any assesse, who was entitled or required to attend before any Income-tax authority, in connection with any proceedings under the Act, was entitled to authorise any person in writing, to attend and to represent his case on his behalf Under the amended Sec. 61 of the Act, the assessee has to authorise in writing as his representative, who is his relative or a person regularly employed by him, or a lawyer or accountant or Income-tax practitioner only. Definition of lawyer, accountant and Income-tax practitioner is given in Sec. 61 (2).

Authorisation in writing by the assessee, given to his representative under Sec. 61 of the Income-tax Act, is called "Authority Letter." Before the passing of the Income-tax (amendment) Act of 1939, "Authority letter" was not required to be stamped and the Income-tax authorities never demanded any stamp on any "Authority letter." Now after the passing of the Income-tax (amendment) Act of 1939, Income-tax authorities demand stamp duty as under even though no provision is made in the new Act

(1) For appearing before Income-tax officer for one year's assessment case Rs. 2.

(2) For appearing before Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax for the same assessment year Rs. 2.

(3) For appearing before the Commissioner of Income-tax for the same assessment year Rs. 2.

(4) If the business is a partnership concern and partners are assessed separately, the firm and each partner should pay stamp duty as stated above in 1, 2 and 3.

(5) For each year there should be separate "Authority letter" and it should be stamped as stated above in 1, 2 and 3.

From the above it can be seen that every assessee will have to pay a stamp duty of Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 every year. Further if there is a registered firm, the stamp duty will be 1 (for firm) x (number of partners) x 2 to 6 rupees. For example if there are two partners in a firm, 1x2x2 to 6—Rs. 6 to Rs. 18 will be the stamp duty every year, and if there are 10 partners in the firm, the stamp duty will be Rs. 22 to Rs. 66 every year. This is a new and very heavy burden on the Income-tax paying public.

In our opinion this stamp duty is illegal, and even though the Income-tax authorities prove it to be legal, it is a great and extra burden on the assessees. Even in England there is no stamp duty on such "Authority letters." If all the chambers and associations of merchants, take up this question of public importance and raise their protest before the Commissioner of Income-tax and Central Board of Revenue, and fight out till this burden is removed, they will render a great service to their members as well as Income-tax paying public.—Yours, etc.

VALLABHDAS & CO.,

Need For Pucca Gorai-Manori Road

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is most deplorable for one to observe that petitions from the people of Dharavi island in Salsette to the Government of Bombay and the Suburban District Local Board, Andheri crying for the construction of the above road are given a deaf ear.

This matter was taken up by one of the M.L.A.'s from Bandra in the Bombay Legislative Assembly last year, considering the continuous agitation carried on in the Press and the petitions to the authorities and also of its importance. Mr. Paul Pereira (Orlem) has written to the Government of India and the Honourable Mr. M. Y. Nuri that the slow moving bullock waggon traversing intended tracks is to-day the main method of marketing agricultural produce in the island of Dharavi, and that upon the fruit of the soil rests the future of our Country, etc.

Mr. Fereira has been requested by the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, Vile Parle to meet and place the whole matter before them. It is earnestly hoped by the people of Dharavi island that the Suburban Congress Committee will give this matter due attention as the countryside cannot advance while roads and transport remain in the present condition of chaos.—Yours, etc.,

R. G.

TEST FOR CONGRESS

Sir Nazimuddin On Calcutta Municipal Bill

SIMLA, May 28.

"It is not the Hindus who are feeling so much for themselves against the Calcutta Municipal Bill, but it is the apprehension of the Congress of losing ground in ruling the Calcutta Corporation", observed Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, Bengal Government, in the course of an interview to the "United Press".

Continuing he said:—

"I do not accept the figures putting forward that the Hindus will lose hold in the Corporation Weightage has been given to the Europeans and not to the Muslims. It is the majority who will have to sacrifice for the minority. The Congress no doubt will not have an easy way but unless there is a big land-slide among their ranks they will be always in the majority. They will have now to work for solidarity to win a majority".

Replying to a question as to whether his Government proposed to introduce Prohibition in the province, Sir Nazimuddin said:—

"Although that is not my portfolio, personally I may say that I have little belief in the policy of Prohibition. Let us see the effect of this policy in the Congress provinces and then we would come to a decision. Subject to correction I may say that practically the excise revenue of Madras has gone up and I doubt very much whether Prohibition will prove a success in the provinces."—United Press.

What Leads To Bogus Members

Sardar Sardul Singh's Suggestions

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar has sent the following two suggestions to the Constitution Committee of the All-India Congress Committee, Allahabad:—

1. Much of the bogus membership in the Congress is due to the present system under which the number of delegates to the Congress sessions from provinces and districts is fixed in proportion to the number of primary members in each area. Large number of Congress members in the country is, no doubt, very desirable, but the present method to achieve large membership is very unhealthy. It has led to corrupt practices.

At present, apart from bogus names, even most of those who otherwise may be called as bonafide members, do not take any interest in Congress affairs after signing the membership forms.

I would suggest that minimum number of members should be fixed for each district and province according to its population. The number of delegates for each area should be fixed according to that minimum. Elections for delegates should be according those areas and not in proportion to the total number of members as is the case at present.

This, I hope, will greatly help in reducing the number of bogus or nominal members.

2. As the Congress now forms Governments in Provinces and formulates administrative policies, the time has come when the President of the meetings of the A. I. C. C. and those of the Annual Sessions of the Congress should be a person separate from the President of the Working Committee who has to chalk out programmes and carry out policies as resolved upon by the Congress from time to time.

My suggestion means that the deliberative and executive functions which are now vested in the President of the Congress should be separated and the person, who is to preside over meetings, where only resolutions are to be passed, should be a separate person from the one who is to be our executive head to carry out those resolutions.

The formation of parties in the Congress also demands that the President of the meetings should be a person different from the one who is in charge of the executive.

HUNGER-MARCHES IN MYMENSINGH DIST.

CALCUTTA, May 29

Harrowing tales of distress are reaching here from Sadar, Jamalpur and Tangail sub-divisions of the Mymensingh district, where zamindars and middle-class people have to face hunger-marchers.

News comes from Barisal that a deputation of 40 distressed peasants in Kotwali waited on the District Magistrate for the opening of test relief operations, urging for the advancement of agricultural loans and gratuitous relief.

The Congress Committee in some places are organising relief to the distressed.—United Press.

Congress Executive Resigns As A Protest

AJMER, May 27.

The Congress President of the Province along with her Cabinet had resigned as a protest against some aspersions embodied in the report of the Congress Inspector appointed to look through some allegations against the Provincial Congress Cabinet. As a sequel to this report there was a reprimand from the A I C C Office and Shrimati Gomti Devi along with her Cabinet resigned.

On formal representation from the Centre the resignations have been withdrawn and the smooth running of the Provincial work resumed.

Bengal Club Cup League

BURMA SHELL WINS AGAIN

Six matches were decided into Bengal Club Cup League, under the auspices of the Indian Football League, during the last week-end. With the exception of the match between the Matunga Athletic Club and Bengal Club in which the former scored a run-away victory of eight goals to nil, all the engagements were keenly contested and some good football was witnessed.

On Saturday, playing at the Shivaji Park ground, Mahim, the Parel Students gained a well-merited victory against the Young Boys by the odd goal in three. Till the interval both sides were on level terms with a goal each to their credit, Jadhav and Anthony being responsible for the scores. On changing ends, the rival parties made strenuous efforts to notch the winning goal. Ultimately Devruskar succeeded in doing so for the Students.

UNITED YOUNG FRIENDS BEATEN.

In the second match of the day, the United Young Friends suffered a defeat at the hands of the Burma Shell by a solitary goal. The game was played at a hot pace and there were several interesting episodes witnessed during its progress. The Oilmen booked their winning goal early from a flag kick which Quilerio converted. The United tried hard thereafter to score the equaliser but they failed to find the net by the end of the day.

On Sunday, the Young Muslims held Khatau Sports to a goalless draw. Although the game was played at a fast pace and both the goals had several narrow escapes, no point was registered. The defence had always the better of the attackers.

MATUNGA'S RUN-AWAY VICTORY.

In the second match of the day, Matunga Athletics had practically their own way in trouncing the Bengal Club by eight goals to nil. The Bengalis were totally disorganised by the absence of three of their regular men and they played one short throughout.

Matunga registered five goals in the initial moiety and increased the tally to eight during the latter half.

CROCODILES FIGHT GAMELY.

At the St. Xavier's Ground, Parel, the second string of the Y. M. C. A. got the better of the Crocodiles by the odd goal in five. The Young Men gained the upper hand in the first period when they secured a lead of two goals to one. In the second half, they battled evenly to score once each.

The St. Xavier's College suffered even a heavier defeat than they had done at the hands of the W. I. A. A. Staff on the previous day in their Harwood League engagement. The Automen playing excellent football overwhelmed the Collegians by three goals to nil. With the exception of their custodian, Oliveira, who defended his citadel courageously, the College defence fell to pieces in front of the opposing attackers.

TUESDAY'S GAME.

St. Xavier's College ground, Parel, 5-50 p.m.:—Y. M. C. A. 'A.' vs. Parel Students.

Gymkhana Beaten In Senior League

SOUTH LANCS. "A" EARN THEIR FIRST POINTS

A poor game is a true description of Monday's tie in the senior division of the Harwood League, the South Lancashire Regiment "A" Coy. just managing to take full points off the Bombay Gymkhana, with a goal that came ten minute from the close of the game. The Gymkhana are somewhat flattered by a single point defeat, for the Military side put up one of the worst displays of finishing seen on the Cooperage. The Gymkhana were also guilty of missing chances, but their lost opportunities were far less than the number the South Lancs. sentabegging. It is hard to individualise in a match that held nothing in it. Taylor, the military centre-half, however, comes to mind for some really good far shots, incidentally the only worthy efforts in the match. Green, in the Gymkhana goal rightly earned applause for holding these up. Schultz, the Gymkhana left back, appeared off colour in the early phases, but settled down and reproduced his hard game in later period. Marsden never spared himself throughout the hour at left-half. The forwards of both sides failed to show up. Melvin and Carroll, the South Lancs. backs were clever in their work, they had extra responsibilities, for, Reynolds in goal was shaky.

THE GAME

The South Lancs. were responsible for a nice movement and got near up, Gray, however, opened the tale of puerile shooting. The Gymkhana transferred play, Carrol in an attempt to clear conceded a corner, which was of no avail. The military men took charge of the game and Green was called upon to save twice. Hands by a Gymkhana defender just out of the area gave the soldiers an opening, but Thompson sent it in no where near the goal. After the Gymkhana put in a couple of raids, the South Lancs were hot on taking the lead, and the Gymkhana have to thank good fortune for remaining level, as shots that were likely goal getters were sent anywhere but to the correct place. A corner kick, splendidly sent in by Marsden, was not used by his men in the goal-mouth. Another corner followed, here Marsden put the ball behind. Some determined efforts to take the lead by the Gymkhana failed. A foul by Schultz gave the Military a free kick from 30 yards out. Taylor put in a beautiful, high shot, Green, however, got to it nicely. Ward was unlucky in the next minute not to give the South Lancs. a point, a hard shot missing by inches. The Gymkhana were fighting with their backs against the wall and had to do a tremendous lot to keep their opponents out. Just before the whistle for the interval the Gymkhana raided. The score remained at love all.

A foul in the first minute by Preston, gave the South Lancs. a free kick. Taylor sent in a nice shot Collins headed in clear. Marsden put a corner awarded to the Gymkhana outside.

The Military had their opponents defending again and Green intercepted twice—shots with not of much go behind them. Gray took a corner award splendidly, but the unmarked Preece, who got the ball sent it out. The same player missed a veritable sitter soon after. Taylor sent in a splendid shot from almost half-field which was held and cleared in fine style by Green. Gray was responsible for another, well directed corner kick, and the Gymkhana goal had a fortunate escape. The South Lancs. were at last rewarded, Taylor tried to score twice, a third opening came immediately to Colbert who made no mistake from 20 yards out. Walker at the other end if he had got his boot to a high pass, as he tried to do, the scores would have been one all. Colbert missed a good opening in front of the Gymkhana goal. The Gymkhana fought desperately for the equaliser, but first Little and then Walker frittered away chances by

(Continued in col. 5)

(Continued from Col. 7)

aimless shooting. The final whistle was rounded to give the Military side a narrow victory.

RESULTS

SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT "A" 1 goal.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA nil.

TEAMS:—

SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT "A" COY.: Reynolds; Melvin and Carroll; Thompson, Taylor and Zates; Preece, Colbert, Grace, Ward and Gray..

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: Green; Collins and Schultz; Williams, Preston and Marsden; Little Walker; A. Williams, Reid and Low.

REFEREE: Mr. Hudson.

To-day's Match

South Kanara v. South Lancashire Regiment "D" Coy., 6 p.m., the Cooperage.

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L1138

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 11, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 10, 1358
Parsi: Adar 27, 1308
Hightide: 10-14 22-01
Lowtide: 3-56 16-11
Sunrise: 6h 1m
Sunset: 7h 11m

Rotary Club of Bombay: Luncheon Meeting. Dr. Thomas D. Roberts, Archbishop of Bombay, will speak on 'Prohibition'. Green's Restaurant, 1-30 p.m.

Wednesday, May 31.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-30 p.m.

Saturday, June 3.

S. S. 'Comorin' with homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay University: Intermediate Arts Examination Results (old and new) 8 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

IN MEMORIAM

THAKORE—In ever loving and undying memory of our beloved only son, Sumant Dhirajlal Thakore, aged 20, who expired on May 30, 1936, in London.

"Time but the impression deeper makes,
As streams their channels deeper wear."

SRI SAMPURNA RAMAYANAM

The 12th of the Series on Sampurna Ramayanam by Sriman Bhagawatha Chudamani Ennappadam Venkatrama Bhagawathar will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Asthika Samaj Hall.

Subject: "Vibhishana Sarnagathi."

SEASON TICKET FOUND

Found a Quarterly Season Ticket from Khar to Grant Road standing in the name of Mr. Rameshandra Bendre. The owner can take delivery of same from The Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road, (opposite Police Station).

ADDRESS TO MR. L. V. KHANDWALA

An address and a tea party will be given to Mr. Lallubhai V. Khandwala, Bill-keeper of the Bank of India at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana at Xennedy Sea Face to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. by the Shikarpuri Multani Shroff Association.

BOMBAY TELUGU EDUCATION FUND

Poor students (males and females) of the Telugu community strictly residents of Bombay Presidency intending to take aid from the above Fund shall so apply to the Hon. Secretaries of the Fund at 11, Kamatipura 6th Street, Bombay 8, on a printed form before the 20th June 1939. The said form can be had on application.

BOMBAY RENT COLLECTORS' AND PRIVATE SERVANTS' UNION

The Union of rent collectors and private servants in Bombay, was inaugurated on Sunday evening in the hall premises of Manav-Sadan at Fergusson Road, Worli, Pandit Kanlarp Narain Misra, one of the oldest rent collector in the city presiding.

A provisional committee for securing co-operation of all in this profession has been appointed to move into the matter.

Mr. B. Nigam has been authorised to draft the constitution of the Union.

WORLI RESIDENTS WANT NARIMAN ROAD

The Hon. Secretary of the Worli Residents' Association, writes:—

The Worli Residents' Association has decided to request the Municipal Commissioner of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, further more, that he should feel pleased to place before the Corporation for sanction the re-naming of the "Tow Grove Road" as "Veer Nariman Road", in appreciation of the multiple services rendered by Mr. K. F. Nariman, the ex-Mayor of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, more so, he being the resident of this part of the City and also of this particular road.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the 56th Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore the Members of the Mysore Association gathered in the Vanivilas Memorial Hall (Association) at 7-30 a.m. to offer their greetings on the occasion.

After the presidential address Dewan Bahadur K. Ramaswamy, President of the Association hoisted the Mysore Flag and closed the day's function with the National Anthem.

A telegram was sent to His Highness offering their greetings and praying God for his long life to rule the country.

CHEQUES DELIVERED

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 26-5-1939 were as under:

Number of cheques—94,610.

Amount of cheques—Rs. 16,40,04,726-8-3.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"Idiot's Delight". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Sharpshooters" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Bari-Didi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Dhoop Chhaon" Time as usual.

CENTRAL—"Baji Prabhu Deshpande" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"The Only Way" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE—"Dodge City" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Sitara" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA—"President" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

WEST-END—"The Kick" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Vidyapati" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Prem-ki-Jyot" Daily at 4-15, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.

SUPER—"Leather Face" Daily at 4-15, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

EROS—"Hotel Imperial" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"The Girl Downstairs"

Daily Change Of Programme At Regal

The following will be the programme at the Regal Cinema:—

Tuesday, 30th May, 1939: "Wings of the Morning". At 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Wednesday, 31st May 1939: "Berkeley Square". At 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Thursday, 1st June 1939: "International Settlement". At 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Strathaird' with mails arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 28th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In the ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Thursday the 1st proximo. She will sail from Ballard Pier at 11 p.m. the same day for Australia.

PROHIBITION VOLUNTEERS' MEETING

A meeting of workers and others interested in prohibition for organising prohibition work will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. under the auspices of Khar Taluka Congress Committee at Laxminagar Hall, 16th Road, Khar. Mr. Raghubhai Shastri who is in charge of the prohibition work in the district will explain the organisation methods and the requirements.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, PAREL

Mr. D. M. Chitre, Organiser, Lal Baug, Chinchpokli Centre writes: The Manager, Mohan Talkies, DeLisle Road, has been kind enough to allow the adult-students of his Centre to witness, free of charge, a picture at his theatre every Wednesday—one batch at a time till the whole number is covered. He thanks the Manager for his kindness.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed unregistered correspondence for Italy per s.s. 'Giulio Cesare' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6 p.m. on Friday, the 2nd June 1939.

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and all correspondence for Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12-30 and 1 p.m. respectively on Thursday, the 1st June 1939.

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Australia, New Zealand and all correspondence for Colombo per s.s. 'Strathaird' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday, the 1st June, 1939.

The Bombay-Kathiawar Air Mail Service will cease operation with effect from the 1st June 1939 as a temporary measure during monsoon. The last flights on this service both the Southbound and Northbound will be on the 31st May, 1939.

Mayor's Visit On Tulsi Pipe Road

His Worship, the Mayor of Bombay visited Tulsi Pipe Road on the 25th instant. He seemed to be convinced of the hardships regarding the road and lights. He felt disgusted at the appalling insanitary condition prevailing over there and remarked how could these people stay there even for a moment. Residents of the locality expressed their thanks for the visit and the keen interest evinced by his Worship and they hope that the Authorities will not take long to remedy the grievances.

JAINA-SHWETAMBER WEDDING

Lad Wady at C. P. Tank was on sunday the scene of marriage of Miss Subhadra, daughter of Late Dahyabhai Balabhai Kora, Chief Engineer of the Nawanagar State, Jamnagar with Mr. Manharlal L. Sheth, Assistant Manager of the Indian Co-operative Company (Scindia Steam Concern). Both are graduates and belong to respectable Jain Shwetamber families. Many distinguished guests attended the function which terminated with a dinner.

PREMIER ILL, CANCELS TOUR

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, has cancelled his tour of the Thana District owing to indisposition.

NURIE CANCELS AHMEDABAD TOUR

Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, has cancelled his visit to Ahmedabad on account of the death of his brother.

He was scheduled to arrive in Ahmedabad on Tuesday morning.

PHOENIX MILLS

No Interference From Outsiders Wanted, Say Agents

The Agents, Phoenix Mills, write:—

Our attention has been drawn to an article appearing in the issue of your daily paper of Tuesday the 23rd instant, contributed by the General Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union in which he has laboriously attempted to make out a case from the alleged grievances of the workers of our mill and in doing so has indulged in a good deal of misrepresentation. We have also noticed a malicious campaign carried on in some of the vernacular papers against us. It has, therefore, become necessary, despite our reluctance to enter into a controversy, to place before the public the true facts.

On the 1st April we had put up a notice intimating the closure of the mills with effect from the 16th April due to trade depression. But the mill-hands under outside instigation suddenly went on strike on the 11th April falsely alleging that the Management had tried to introduce changes in the system of working since 1st April. The matter was referred to the arbitration of the Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia. The award went against labour and the strike was held to be unjustified.

The Labour leaders who had by false promises deluded the workmen now suddenly found the ground slipping beneath their feet, and in order to keep tight their control they have now raised the issue of the security of the services of these workmen which question does not arise at present. However, during the course of the proceedings before the Arbitrator an assurance was given by the Management that whenever the Mill was restarted the majority of the old workers would be taken in.

NO ATTEMPT TO BREAK SOLIDARITY OF WORKERS.

In keeping with the above assurance we engaged about a hundred old hands to clean and oil the machinery as well as the complete certain unfinished constructional items, but the rowdy elements under instigation from their leaders fomented trouble and did not allow the operatives to enter the mill premises. It is really surprising that the Labour leaders scented in this move an attempt on our part to break the solidarity of the workers piece-meal. It is absurd to say that an effort could be made in the direction of restarting the mill through the complement of about a hundred hands when our mill has on its muster roll about 3,000 workers.

It need not be stressed that whenever such big undertaking are closed and restarted, old hands of approved merit and competence are always given preference. We have always been very conciliatory to the labour and have on several occasions in the past refrained from taking any drastic and severe steps even when they were demanded in the interests of discipline and order. Some of the workers have recently been very rude and disobedient to their superiors due to outside influence and several instances are on record of insubordination and assaults on the higher staff and hands. No employer would care to engage such unruly and disloyal hands.

It is really regrettable that the leaders should have instigated our workmen to maintain a continuous seige of the mill and not to allow anybody to enter the mill premises. This persistent disorderly and violent behaviour of the labour has forced us to seek the help of the Police.

We are always willing to discuss the mill situation with our own loyal workers but we do not want interference from any outside agencies nor do we wish our loyal workers to play into the hands of those whose only object is to create trouble and thus make their presence and importance felt without any regard for the well-being of the workers.

Mr. K. G. Mitchell C. I. E., M. Inst. C. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, Roads, who presided over the Technical Committee of the Transport Advisory Council in Bombay last week.

BENEFACTOR OF HUMANITY

Greatness Of Baha'u'llah

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A. a public meeting was held in the Baha'i Hall on Sunday when after an opening prayer by Mr. Rustom Dinyar Gujyid Mahfuzul Haq Ilmi (Moulvi Fazal) spoke on "How ruthlessly the world dealt with Baha'u'llah." He said that Baha'u'llah was the son of Vizier and the grandson of the grand Vizier of Iran, but, when he declared that he was appointed by God to proclaim the message of love and unity of mankind, he was imprisoned and banished from one place to another.

Then spoke Mme. Shirin K. Fozdar on "Baha'u'llah, the Divine Economist."

The Chairman, summing up, said 'there is no aspect in the Baha'i Teachings that is not based on genuine good and practical benefit to the human kind. The economic plan revealed by the Great Baha'u'llah is the only solution for all the external and internal troubles the world suffers to-day. Independent investigation of Truth is a greatest challenge of the Baha'i Faith that has attracted him and gripped his heart. Bolshevism and Communism are based on "hatred", whereas the Bahaism is totally based on "Love" and "Goodwill." He is studying the Baha'i cause and is deeply interested in it since last three years."

Then Mr. H. M. Mauji, the Secretary of the Baha'i Assembly thanked the Chairman.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Another programme of crowded activites during the last weekend. Several public meetings and social functions were held. Crowds of picnickers were seem making for Juhu and the other suburban sea-side resorts. On Sunday evening Juhu beach which stretches for miles looked like a sea of moving heads. All the hotels did roaring business and dancing continued till the early hours of the morning.

XIII HOURS ADORATION.

In Bandra, Sunday marked the annual celebration of the XIII Hours adoration in St. Andrew's Church, one of the oldest Churches of the Suburbs.

The Blessed Sacrament was exposed for Adoration from the very early hours of the morning and was visited throughout the day by various Sodalities, Leagues and other religious bodies.

In the evening after an instructive sermon by Rev. Fr. J. F. Gonsalves of Mount Poisar, a procession that was made up of the bulk of the Catholics of Bandra and its surroundings, wended its way under a gaily decorated street making for the Chapel on the Crest of the Bandra Hill.

On its way, on the top of the Eyramjee Jeejibhoy steps a Benediction was given. On reaching the Chapel Rev. Victor Pereira preached an edifying sermon on the "Blessed Sacrament."

After another Benediction the crowd made for home after hearing a few selected pieces played by the St. Paul's Band.

SCENES AT KURLA.

The period of suspension of the Kurla Municipal Board ending, Sunday morning saw active scenes at the election of a new Municipal Board.

From the very early hours of the morning, voters flocked round the polling booths and by evening in some wards over 40 per cent. and in others over 55 per cent. had exercised their franchise.

The contest was a well fought one and it is hoped Congress candidates will come successful.

The new Board is to consist of 26 elected members of which three candidates were elected uncontested, while 45 candidates contested the 25 remaining seats.

KURLA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Many Surprises: Five Seats For Congress

(From Our Correspondent)

KURLA, May 29.

The counting of votes began today at 11-30 a.m. in the Municipal office under perfect arrangement maintained by the Returning officer Mr. Dengwekar.

The following are the results of the five wards as they were declared by 6 in the evening. Counting in respect of other three wards is going on.

WARD 'H' (Mohamedan)

1. Abdul Gafur (Muslim League).
2. Abdul Hafiz (Muslim League).
3. Abdul Rahman Ramzan (Independent).
4. Sadrudin Lavji (Muslim League).

WARD 'G' (Mohamedan)

1. Abdul Kadar Master (Muslim League).
2. M. S. F. Shamik (Muslim League).
3. Mahomad Zazar Nazar Ali (Muslim League).

WARD 'F' (General)

1. R. G. Warange (Congress).
2. V. A. Patil (Independent).

WARD 'E'

1. B. H. Bilpadiwala (Congress).
2. Mansingh Vithoba (Congress).
3. Sakharam B. More (Congress).
4. G. P. Torane (Independent).

WARD 'D'

1. M. V. Bandal (Congress).

Results are incomplete. The Muslim League has succeeded in capturing 6 out of 7 seats reserved for the Muslims. The election has presented many a surprise. Mr. A. R. Fitwala a big landlord and an ex-member of the Municipality sustained a defeat against the expectation of a large number of voters and his canvassers. Messrs. Kadri and Kalyanpurkar also failed unexpectedly to get in their respective wards.

Enthusiastic Scenes As People Go To Polls After Years Of Supersession

(From Our Correspondent.)

Kurla, May 29.

The long period of supersession extending over four years and a half being over, the Kurla Municipality held its triennial elections yesterday amidst scenes of enthusiasm.

This industrial town consisting mostly of polyglot population has 13 thousand and odd voters and has been divided into eight wards. A little over half the numbers of voters polled yesterday. 45 candidates including 14 Congressites contested the 28 seats. Seven seats are reserved for the Muslims, four for the Harijans, two for Christians and one for women. Mr. D. T. Kardath, a Harijan candidate, and Shrimati Mathubai Barve were returned unopposed. The Independent Labour Party is in the field with three candidates. There was a keen contest between the Independent Labourites and Harijans in some wards.

Processions of Muslim Leaguers, Congressites and the Labourites paraded the streets throughout the day with their party slogans and flags.

From out of the 14 candidates put up by the Congress Party eight are likely to come out successful. The counting of votes will take place to-day and the results will be announced in the evening.

The elections which took place at Kurla after a number of years, passed off without any serious or untoward incident, though the polling booths were crowded heavily, and excitement ran high throughout.

THE ANIL STARCH PRODUCTS LTD.

With the object of manufacturing starches and other products from cereals, tubers and other substances as well as for manufacturing Glucose, Dextrine and other products for edible purposes of which India imported more than 14,000 tons during 1936-37, a company has been floated by seven prominent businessmen, under the chairmanship of Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai. The other six directors, besides the Chairman, are: Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Seth Ambalal Sarabhai, Messrs. A. D. Shroff and Narottam Lalbhai.

The Authorised Capital of the Company is Rs. 25,00,000 which is divided into 25,000 shares of Rs. 100 each; of this amount Rs. 10,00,000 is to be the present issue, divided into 5,000 preference shares of Rs. 100 each and 5,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each. Of these the Directors and the Managing Agents, Messrs. Kasturbhai Lalbhai & Co., take half the number of shares and the remaining half i.e. 2,500 preference and 2,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each in both cases are offered to the public. The Company, which is named the Anil Starch Products, Ltd. with its registered offices at Aravind Mills compound, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad, will also carry on business in its products.

The prospectus of the Anil Starch Products Ltd. appears on page 9.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	9 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:- Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 10-45 a.m.

Stabbing Afray

A quarrel leading up to a stabbing affray occurred at Nagpada on Monday evening. It is alleged that Dilbur Gulam Mohamed was stabbed with a knife by one Sadik who is absconding. Dilbur is lying in the J. J. Hospital in a precarious condition. The incident is said to be the result of a quarrel which Dilbur had with the alleged assailant's brother.

Satyagraha Memorial At Siddapur

Premier Kher opened the Satyagraha memorial at Siddapur and not at Hubli as the headlines in the 'Bombay Chronicle' for Saturday, May 27 might lead one to believe. Mr. Kher merely passed by Hubli during his Karnatak tour.

TRAVEL MADE HIM CONSTIPATED

Salesman Says Kruschen the Only Thing

TO KEEP HIM "ON HIS TOES"

"I am a commercial traveller," writes a correspondent, "and due to endless travelling by train, I find that I become constipated if I do not keep myself well purged. Kruschen Salts is the only thing that will do this effectively and not interfere with my work. I take a large dose of Kruschen every Saturday night and on Sunday, when I have no work to do, the Salts act on me. On weekdays I take a small dose the first thing on rising. It is necessary that I be 'on my toes' all through the day, and this is the only way that it possibly can be done. I have tried other laxatives and they have proven to be either unreliable or harsh in their action."—V.L.

Half the ills which afflict humanity can be traced to one root cause. That cause is internal sluggishness: failure to keep the inside free from poisonous waste matter.

Kruschen Salts is Nature's recipe for maintaining a condition of internal cleanliness. The six salts in Kruschen stimulate your internal organs to smooth, regular action. Your inside is thus kept clear of those impurities which, when allowed to accumulate, lower the whole tone of the system.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

LAST 3 DAYS

FRIDAY!
WALLACE BEERY
MICKEY ROONEY
in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"STABLEMATES"

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4-45, 7-30 & 10 P.M.
TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW
NEW THEATRES'
PURAN BHAKT
WITH ALL STAR CAST
THURSDAY & FRIDAY
NEW THEATRES'
YAHOODI-KI-LADKI

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY:
"ANNABELLA"
(now MRS. TYRONE POWER)
in the all-Technicolor Hit:
"WINGS OF THE MORNING"
WEDNES:
LESLIE HOWARD
in
"BERKELEY SQUARE"
THURS:
DOLORES DEL RIO—PETER LORRE
in
"INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT"

SARDAR IN CITY

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman, All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, returned to Bombay yesterday morning from Bardoli.

Telephone No. 22037 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE."
Post Box 322. Registered No. B 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1939

THE CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

As the Constitution Sub-Committee appointed by the All-India Congress Committee is to meet in Bombay on Saturday next a number of suggestions have been made by Congress Committees and individual Congressmen with a view to improving in general the Congress constitution as a whole and, in particular, eliminating the prevalent malpractices regarding elections and the enrolment of members. The main rules of the Congress constitution have been altered from time to time, but the new situation created by the acceptance of office by the Congress calls for some radical changes. The peculiarity of the situation is that Congressmen holding elective positions in any Congress Committee wield a great deal more influence now than they did before, and many of them aspire to make use of these positions as means to secure positions in local bodies and legislative assemblies. Some of these aspirants are not overscrupulous about the means they adopt in achieving their ends, not in themselves objectionable. They set a bad example which more persons follow just because they find that otherwise they simply cannot get on in face of competition. Thus things get from bad to worse. Probably many exaggerate the evil out of their anxiety for the reputation of the Congress. But that is any day better than conniving at the evil.

Self-Denying Ordinance

Many of the suggestions so far submitted to the Constitution Sub-Committee fail to go to the very root of the evil. But one of the few which do touch the root is that, suggested first by Gandhiji himself, that one Congressman should not hold too many elective positions. It is, of course, not easy to indicate precisely the maximum number of positions that may be held by one. The principle of this "self-denying ordinance" is eminently sound and it is better to err on the side of too few positions as a maximum than of too many. A local District Congress Committee is understood to have recommended that no office-bearer in any Congress Committee should be a member of any Government committee or legislative council or local body without first resigning his office in the Congress committee and that elected members of Congress Committees other than office-bearers should not hold in addition more than one position in these non-Congress bodies. Drastic as the recommendation seems to be, it will help much both to promote efficiency to place Congress workers above the suspicion of seeking to abuse their position in the Congress. It is true that there are several Congress workers who are able to fill half a dozen positions with honour. But rules are always meant for average people.

Constructive Suggestions

The measures indicated above will considerably reduce the temptation to resort to malpractices in enrolling members and at elections. Such as may still persist may be further reduced by measures like identification cards of members, open inspection of members' rolls, checking by special inspectors and the appointment of a permanent Election Board. Most of these suggestions were embodied in the report of the Constitution Committee appointed last year and have already been made to the present Constitution Committee and we have no doubt they will be duly considered. One of the most important suggestions so far made is that some difference must be made between passive primary members and active members, the former only contributing the annual subscription and claiming adherence to the Congress, and the latter, like elected Congressmen, having to satisfy some special conditions before they become entitled to vote at elections, such as habitual khadi wearing or membership for a prescribed term, say, a year, before voting. Finally, the appointment of whole time permanent paid Secretaries, keeping scrupulously out of party politics, may well be given a trial. But the suggestion that there shall be no parties at all in the Congress is wholly opposed to the democratic tradition of the Congress and is neither feasible nor desirable.

France And Italy

"The Franco-British alliance," declares M. Bonnet in a speech, "has been so consolidated in recent months that the two countries are now one." The uncomfortable fact is that both countries have for years been working as one with tragic results in China, Abyssinia, Spain, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Albania. It is time now that this kind of disastrous oneness stopped. There are encouraging signs that it has stopped. But M. Bonnet, while expressing satisfaction at the situation being more favourable from the French view-point, very rightly emphasised that "Government could not afford to relax the efforts to establish a united democratic peace front."

But the efforts of France ought not to end with the establishment of this front. France is threatened with as imminent a menace as Poland and Rumania. And France will have to be both vigilant and firm to repel a more subtle aggression against her than direct invasion of her territories. The Dictators are astute and shrewd men and they know that Mr. Neville Chamberlain has only repressed his passion for his first love, "realism." By judiciously mixing a pretence of peace with their militancy they can—at any rate, it is not impossible—win Mr. Chamberlain's support to some surrender of French rights by "negotiations." If France is not to find herself one day in face of such a crisis she will have to emphasise less her "desire to live in friendship with all men" as M. Daladier has just done and more her determination to resist all attempts to yield to blackmail in the slightest degree. A providential opportunity has been vouchsafed to her in Count Grandi's speech and Signor Farinacci's message to Italians in France which is an open invitation to them to abuse the hospitality of the "enemy" in a particularly dastardly fashion. Signor Farinacci's article is worse than what in diplomatic language is gravely called an "unfriendly act." France must take prompt measures as an urgent gesture that the days of submission to bullying and threatening are over.

Inter-Caste Marriages

Mr. Sri Prakasa's proposed Bill to regulate and validate marriages between different castes and sub-castes among Hindus could well have been introduced at least two or three decades ago. But now that it is coming at long last, we trust Hindus, particularly those who strive for Sanghatan, will support it whole-heartedly and will canvass public opinion vigorously in its favour. Caste has been the bane of modern Hinduism, whatever good purpose it may have served in the ancient past when there were only four castes and fusion was permitted by the Shastras themselves. Inter-caste marriages alone will banish the caste system. Possibly, the super-orthodox will once again set up the cry of "religion in danger." But they cannot make any impression if the reformers are active enough.

M.R.A.B.

By D. F. KARAKA

Last week a struggling young man came up to me at the Harbour Bar and asked me for a fictitious interview. Imitation I had always regarded as the sincerest form of flattery. I acceded to his request. His initials were M R. A. B. He was a young man and as young men always are, he was a little sure of himself. He had forgotten his family crest "... Where angels fear to tread..."

* * * *

I felt a little sorry for this man. He was somewhat lonely in life. He had no friends and his greatest enemy was himself. But he was modest, knew his limitations and was content to walk in the shadow of great men. He had had opportunities in life. Born in a decent family, educated here and there, M. R. A. B. had covered a lot of ground but gathered little moss.

* * * *

He was a dreamer too. He lived in a world of his own, in which stalked authors whom he had never seen and who continually presented him with autographed copies. It was a harmless hallucination. But he had a certain pride all his own. He preferred to inaugurate little groups of which he would immediately be made President rather than be a backbencher in the greater councils of life. He was never so happy as when sitting in front of a concave mirror watching the large image of his little self.

* * * *

He had spent a few years in England. Environment had got the better of his upbringing and he forgot too easily the traditions from which he had sprung. He forgot that his ancestors were Indians, who squatted on the floor and ate with their fingers. Too much contact with Europeans had made him forget his country and his countrymen. He found more peace in the guest room of the European Gymkhana than in all the poetry of Rabindranath Tagore.

* * * *

Often one would see him dolled up in a white tie and a tail coat as if he had been born in them. He forgot that babies are really born naked and man chooses his garments according to his nationality. A peasant shirt was infinitely to be preferred to one that is starched, specially in India, this land of peasants. Did we all nave the same chance of sitting next to an English ambassador, or a governor, or a plenipotentiary? Did we all have the chance of withdrawing our resignations, once we had resigned?

* * * *

These were some of the questions I asked myself when I looked upon my fictitious interviewer. I was only a novice in the art of inconsistency. I bowed to my superior. I bowed to him because he had the courage to throw stones, when his house was built of thin glass. I bowed to him because he had the nerve to teach a journalist journalism, forgetting that a cobbler must stick to his last. I bowed to him as one would to a doddering parson who believed he was Napoleon.

* * * *

Not to-day Josephine and you Mr. M. R. A. B. If you can poke a finger in another man's eye, you must expect to get your face lifted. Of course we have done things in life we would shout from the housetops a hundred times, because we are proud of them. Would that you could say it even once! You must remember that. You must remember, too, that there are some people in this world who have achieved something more in life than an invitation to an Englishman's cocktail party. And if you don't like acid drops don't try and put ginger in another man's tea.

* * * *

I wish you wouldn't lower the tone of our generation. You are a contemporary only in time. There is no doubt in my mind of the difference between the two of us. I do not stoop to polish. Popularity may be your blessing, but as the maimed French soldier, who had no arms, no legs, no eyes, said at Versailles: "What price glory!" What price? All for a mess of English potage. You are great enough to be known only by your initials, even as we mediocre men are known by our names. What price popularity? Any price. And I won't mention your name, much as I know you would have liked me to. Come again, for an interview, Mr. M. R. A. B. I ain't said nothing yet.

Arms And The Man—

As Democracy Retreats

By H. N. Brailsford

During the debate on conscription, the Labour Movement has been facing a peculiarly difficult dilemma.

Few of us adopt the consistent pacifist position. Then is it, in face of the threats of the triumphant Fascist Powers, our duty to train ourselves to defend our liberties and those of our European comrades?

But we have no faith in the Government that calls on us to prepare for this ordeal. We are not convinced, even now, that it has abandoned its policy of retreat and appeasement.

If it seriously meant to resist the next threat of aggression, would it have rejected the offers of a Russian defensive alliance?

It hedges and delays, but even if it is willing to bring the Soviet Union, as some sort of second-class partner, into an Eastern Front against aggression, it appears still to ignore Russia's undertaking to march, if we or the French should be attacked in the West.

To throw away the aid of the Red Army in our hour of danger, while accepting that of the Poles, is a baffling stupidity. It seems to mean that Mr. Chamberlain prizes the ascendancy of his class above the liberties of Europe and the safety of our island.

We have now to face the probability that these negotiations will break down.

That may well be the signal for war, since the Axis is certainly stronger for a lightning blow than any scattered coalition that Downing Street can form without Russia.

On the other hand, we believe that if this Triple Alliance were at once turned into a reality by staff talks and a detailed military convention, war would be averted for many years to come.

Grounds For Distrust

If this is our chief, it is not our only, ground for distrusting this Government. Mr. Chamberlain has ordered the British Minister to celebrate at Madrid the victory of the rebel Fascist officer-caste over the duly elected Republican Government, and to salute the Italian invaders whose presence in the Peninsula is an outrage against international order.

With the same indecency he hurried to recognise the Italian conquest of Albania. We note that two bankers who often act in concert with the British Government, M. Van Zeeland and the Lazard Freres, are raising an international loan for Franco.

Is this a Government whose leaders we can accept?

My own answer to this question I will venture (though I know it is a minority view) to repeat. To all the demands of the Government for military support, whether for rearmament, for the doubling of the Territorials, or for conscription, the reply of the Labour Movement should have been conditional but positive.

It should have laid down the terms on which it will face all these sacrifices with a whole heart.

The chief of them are political. A year ago the first of them should have been the reversal of British policy in Spain and the conclusion of the Russian alliance.

I need not enlarge on the others—the end of profiteering, the democratisation of the Army, and a full control over industry and agriculture.

This would have been in effect a demand for another Government worthy of our trust.

To enforce it we had two means of pressure, neither of which we used.

One of them was political; we could have brought an alternative Government within sight by a working agreement with other Parties.

Secondly, a stiff refusal of the industrial movement to make concessions for a policy of surrender would have driven the ruling class to consider our terms.

Choice Of Evils

The opportunity for such a strategy was lost. We failed to lead; the simplest citizen came to realise that we shrank from the responsibility of power.

A movement that gives that impression loses all influence, though it may score an occasional success over pay and conditions.

The chance of political pressure is now at its lowest, for it is obvious that in a period of international danger there can be no General Election.

Only a choice of evils now confronts us. My own judgment if the reader will tolerate my frankness, is that we ought not to carry our opposition to conscription further.

This is not a dispute whose consequences can be confined to our own island. Whatever we do and say has its effects abroad, on our friends as well as our enemies.

Both are watching us, as closely as they watch the Government. M. Blum is struggling this week-end to keep his divided party together in opposing the Munich policy of surrender.

Will it help him, if it can be said that we shrink from sacrifices which the whole of French manhood must endure?

We are well aware that Herr von Ribbentrop urges Hitler to dare all because the British governing class is decadent and will not resist. What, I wonder, is the opinion of this expert about the British working class?

Finally, is it worthy of our self-respect to call for the aid of those 12,000,000 Russian conscripts while we resist the burden they must shoulder? Our attitude, to be plain, may be a factor in bringing war nearer.

The Continent cannot hear our speeches. All it knows is that we are opposing what every European democracy, the Scandinavians and the Swiss, as well as the French, accepts as a duty of citizenship.

It is as fatal that the Continent should doubt, however mistakenly, our will to resist, as that it should doubt the Premier's good faith.

An Ugly Ring

But this question of conscrip-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 2.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Disappointing Anti-Climax

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has outlined to the U.S.A. Congress a six-point programme for revision of the Neutrality Act. The programme, we are afraid, does not constitute a compliment to President Roosevelt or to Mr. Cordell Hull. It is, indeed, a disappointing anti-climax to the recent international activities and pronouncements of these leaders of America. It was thought that they were slowly but surely working towards a better realisation of international obligations and at least towards a satisfactory modification of the Neutrality Act. The programme does nothing of the kind. In the case of a war between a powerful aggressor and a weak victim the six provisions are all calculated gravely to injure the latter, in fact, practically to betray it to the aggressor. In terms, for instance, of the "China Incident" the Neutrality programme is no better than Mr. Chamberlain's non-intervention in Spain. If accepted, it will mean the base surrender of a friendly and innocent China to a criminal Japan.

An American Warning

Mr. Cordell Hull, the author of the new American neutrality programme, has taken some sting out of it by making a sensible speech at Chicago. Warning Americans against the illusory blessings of isolation, Mr. Cordell Hull said: "There is no more disastrous illusion than the thought that a policy of national isolation would make it easier for us to solve our great domestic problem. The exact reverse is true." This is more in consonance not only with present-day realities but also with the praiseworthy attitude that both he and President Roosevelt have been progressively adopting in connection with the menace of totalitarian aggression. In the context of this warning to Americans Mr. Cordell Hull's hint to the Dictators about the responsibility of those who precipitate a war becomes even more significant.

Sabotage On Railways

The Tribunal appointed to investigate the causes of the five major accidents on the East Indian Railway during the preceding twelve months reports that the more serious accidents were due to sabotage by individuals who tampered with the track maliciously with the definite intention of wrecking the trains. It seems probable that the evidence before the Tribunal points to this decision. In any case we cannot question it in the absence of the full text of the report. But it is difficult to understand the motive behind the suspected systematic and continued sabotage.

Was It Not Preventable?

The next question is whether the continued sabotage was not preventable. As a matter of fact certain precautionary measures taken after the last accident in February 1939 seem to have been effective so far. Could they not have been taken earlier? The Tribunal says that "it is easy to be wise after the event but the recent epidemic of serious railway crime could not very well have been anticipated." But the crime was not altogether new. Examining the precautions taken by both the Railway and the Government the Tribunal point out that the Railway had been alive to the seriousness of the sabotage problem for some years past and they specifically mention steps taken in 1933 when a system of surprise patrols was introduced at the request of the Government; this was discontinued with Police concurrence in 1934. We wonder if the system could not have been revived at the first sign of the recrudescence of sabotage in June 1938. We trust hereafter at least all necessary precautions will be taken. One of the specific suggestions of the Tribunal is that the authorities concerned should consider whether the standard strength of the supervising staff is sufficient to prevent employees doing damage to property, and whether it is not necessary to reinforce the railway police. It is an intriguing suggestion indeed.

Congress In Maharashtra

The Thana District Political Conference held at Bordi during the week-end under the distinguished presidentship of Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande is but one of several such district conferences that are being held all over Maharashtra, suggestive of the growing influence of the Congress in the province. The loyalty of the masses in the province to the Congress is particularly gratifying in view of the attempts of some misguided men who seek to prejudice the people against the Congress through self-interest or partisanship or over-emphasize narrow provincialism in matters of all-India interest. Mr. Deshpande rightly condemned the foolish slogan raised by some critics of the Congress in Maharashtra that a true Maharashtrian could not continue within the fold of the Congress to-day. As Mr. Deshpande remarked, nothing could be more odious than such propaganda, so repugnant to the glorious tradition of Maharashtra. The fact seems to be that the critics of the Congress cannot bear to see its influence growing everywhere and everyday.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The man who is always celebrating isn't necessarily celebrated.

* * *

Banquets are all right while they last, but later—such a headache.

* * *

A woman's idea of her rights is all she now has together with those the men enjoy.

* * *

Public office is a coat which every man imagines is a misfit on the back of another.

* * *

An old bachelor says there is probably nothing dearer to a husband than his wife—except her clothes.

* * *

No, hops do not come from the hopper, but a good many counts come from behind the counter.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

Italy came near to shaking British good feeling by her annexation of Albania, but it must be admitted that she gave the British Government forewarning of her action, and by staging a constitutional transfer of Albanian sovereign to the Crown of Italy she just kept within the letter of her agreement to respect the 'status quo' in the Mediterranean "as regards national sovereignty."

—Rome Correspondent of the "Times of India."

* * * *

It is reported from Simla that the Home Ministers' Conference has taken an important decision on the control of the communal press in India.

On behalf of his Executive Committee the Qaid-e-Azam should immediately call for full explanations from the Home Members of Bengal and the Punjab.

* * * *

The details of the decision have not yet been published. But there can be no doubt but that it constitutes a grave challenge both to Hindus and Muslims.

And it must be met through the prompt organisation of a joint session of the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League.

* * *

The Viceroy, we note, granted an interview to the Hon. Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, the Bengal Home Member.

Did they, we wonder, discuss the er—passionate oratories of the latter's Premier?

* * * *

Bengal Govt. Suffer Defeat In Upper House

—Headline.

It wouldn't matter in the least to the Hon. Molvi Fazlul Haq if the Bengal Government suffered defeat even in the Lower House.

* * * *

Europe, in the opinion of Sadhu Vaswani, is becoming re-barbarised.

Wrong, we fear. When was Europe ever de-barbarised?

* * * *

Great Britain can always rely upon Ulster playing her part in assisting the Mother Country to the fullest possible extent, recently declared Sir James Cooke-Cullies, the Northern Ireland Government Agent in London.

We hope Sir James has duly received an enthusiastic message of solidarity and congratulation from Sir Feroze Khan Noon on behalf of himself and Sir Sikandar Hayat.

* * * *

At "a big rally marking the climax of the Pope's month of prayer for peace," 60,000 Australian Catholics have appealed for international friendship and declared that war is not inevitable.

We are not sure that we disagree. War *may* be avoided if, for instance, His Holiness the Pope gives his blessings to the Fascists of Poland, Rumania, France and Britain as he did to Franco of Spain.

* * * *

According to a Japanese claim, Japanese troops have occupied Tingtsu, a strategic town about 20 miles south of Nanchang.

Our greetings to these advance guards of the Chinese guerillas.

* * * *

In an address at Chicago Mr. Cordell Hull has just described any policy of isolation for the U.S.A. as "a disastrous illusion."

Meanwhile, however, Mr. Cordell Hull is doing his best to save America from an illusive disaster.

By the way, a Japanese spokesman is about to announce that Japan has despatched a six-point note of gratitude and appreciation to the American Secretary of State in reply to his six-point neutrality programme.

* * * *

The Soviet Government are now studying the Anglo-French proposals, says a Press report.

Let us hope they are not doing so too closely.

* * * *

Love Leads To Detention In Madhouse

It always does except when the young idiot achieves lucidity before it is too late.

* * * *

"Didn't you say your dog's bark was worse than his bite?"

"Yes."

"Then for goodness' sake don't let him bark. He's just bitten me."

DEMAND FOR BETTER FACILITIES FOR PILGRIMS

Haj Conference Resolutions: President Deplores Rate War

Several resolutions urging improvement of existing conditions in the Haj Line steamer services were passed at the first Haj Conference held at Muhammadali Road on Monday night.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ali Baakza, presided.

A large number of Hajis were present at the Conference and several other interested Muslims also attended. Earlier, rumours were afloat in the city that the Conference was a vehicle of propaganda to push forth the cause of the Moghul Line. This was, however, sought to be negative by the emphatic denials of every speaker at the Conference.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The President in his address said that though both the companies, i.e., the Moghul Line and Scindia Steam Navigation Co., were equally serviceable to the pilgrims, it was the bounden duty of every Mussalman to support that company in which the Muslims had a larger share of capital, in the absence of a company purely owned by Muslims.

He, therefore, appealed to the Muslims to patronise that Company which had in it the largest Muslim capital.

RATE WAR DEPLORED

He deplored the rate-war evil and wanted a uniform rate. He also desired that both the companies should provide better comforts and facilities for the benefit of the pilgrims.

After various other speakers had addressed the audience the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

It is hereby resolved that the time has come when the shipping companies must be compelled to overhaul their boats in order to provide in them all the requirements of the Hajis such as—

(1) Sanitary arrangements in accordance with the international regulations approved by the League of Nations providing larger number of lavatories and bathrooms.

(2) Adequate water supply.

(3) Libraries containing sufficient number of religious books.

(4) Places of namaz.

(5) Reserved space for congregational prayers.

(6) Walking space for deck class purdah ladies.

(7) Space for individual Haji be earmarked leaving space for passage.

It is hereby resolved that in regard to speed no boat which cannot sail at 12 knots without inconveniencing and endangering the lives of the passengers should be allowed to carry pilgrims.

And in regard to food it is resolved that Rule 80 of the Haj manual be so amended as to bring it in accordance with the menu of the Mogul Line and Scindia obtaining in 1938-39.

This Haj Conference of the Mussalmans have learnt with great anxiety the move to change Section 10 of the Haj Manual whereby it is proposed to induce the Hajis to reserve their passages through various Provincial and District Haj Committees. It is the considered opinion of this Haj Conference that the proposed system is not sufficient to eliminate the undesirable activities of unauthorised agents, for which it is intended and might easily on the contrary prove antagonistic to the interests of Hajis.

In the Conference's opinion the abuses and dangers of upcountry bookings can only be remedied by amending Rule 130 of the Indian Pilgrim Ships Rules to state definitely that bookings outside the ports of embarkation are prohibited.

It is hereby resolved that when the Shipping concerns sell return tickets to pilgrims legally available for 18 months, they must be bound to provide passages throughout the year at Jedda and not only for a couple of months after the Haj or in the alternative they must not be allowed to sell return tickets at all and in case the Shipping Company cannot provide passage for inward journey within the prescribed period, the extra money that such pilgrim might be required to pay in purchasing ticket from the other company, shall be recovered from the company which had originally booked such Haji.

This Conference respectfully but strongly urges upon His Majesty King of Hedjaz to reduce the taxes on pilgrims direct and indirect.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

The Bombay Provincial Khilafat Conference which was holding its sessions in Bombay since Friday was annnounced to continue its session after the conclusion of the Conference on Monday night.

But it is gathered that the Conference concluded on Sunday night.

At the conclusion of the Haj Conference there was held a "Mushaira" at which several poets recited their compositions.

Isolation, Disastrous

Cordell Hull's Warning To America

CHICAGO, May 29.

A policy of isolation for the United States was described as "a disastrous illusion" by Mr. Cordell Hull in an address to the Chicago Club.

Referring to the possibility of another major conflict so soon after the Great War, Mr. Hull said that "a war of to-day is an incomparably greater menace to progress than it has ever been in the past. Unparalleled responsibility therefore rests on those national leaders who compel nations, which are threatened by their actions, to face the tragic choice of surrender or armed defence."

Mr. Hull added that even if war were avoided, construction of armaments on the present scale must exact a fearful toll, economically and socially all over the world.

He warned Americans that, carrying national isolation to its ultimate conclusion would necessitate readjustment "of such a magnitude that regimentation in practically every phase of national life will be the inevitable consequence".

He added "there is no more disastrous illusion than the thought that a policy of national isolation would make it easier for us to solve our great domestic problem. The exact reverse is true".—Reuter.

REVISION OF NEUTRALITY ACT

Hull's Recommendations Get Mixed Reception

WASHINGTON, May 28.

Mr. Cordell Hull's recommendations for a revision of the Neutrality Act have met with mingled praise and criticism by Congress.

It is clear that the various schools of thought on the neutrality question will be unable to unite readily behind the programme and it is thought that Congress may have to remain in session far into the summer if the issue is to be fought out.—Reuter.

GERMAN VOLUNTEERS FROM SPAIN

Preparations For Big Reception On Return

BERLIN, May 28.

A big reception is being prepared for Germany's Spain volunteers for Wednesday in Hamburg where they will land. There has been the hanging out of buntings and the erecting of flag poles for nearly a week. Local shopkeepers have been officially asked to shut their shops between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m on Wednesday and factories have been ordered to let all possible workers off to see the parade.

Five "Strength Through Joy" ships which are bringing the volunteers are flying the redgold flag of the German Legion with the Iron Cross and the Air Force Eagle in the centre, while the magnificent lounges and dining saloons of the vessels have been converted into suitable quarters for men.—Reuter.

GERMAN VOLUNTEERS RETURNING

LONDON, May 29

Five large ships with German Legionaries from Spain passed the Straits of Dover early this morning 'en route' to Hamburg—Reuter.

MAJORITY FOR HUNGARIAN GOVT.

BUDAPEST, May 29

Early results of the general election in which polling started on Sunday indicate a sweeping Government majority. The Government have won 492 out of the 53 constituencies where counting has finished.

Voting in May constituencies is continuing today.—Reuter

(Continued from col. 6)

issued by the Italian authorities in Tripoli. Men from 16 to 55 should keep themselves ready to receive military training. Disobedience or protest, says the report, means death. A petition, it is stated, signed by some prominent Muslim Ulemas has been presented directly to the King of Italy, stating that oppression over Arab Muslims in Tripoli by general Balbo was indescribable.

"ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS IN SPAIN, YOUR DEPARTURE IS POSTPONED. AS YOU ARE VOLUNTEERS I CANNOT RECALL YOU YOU HAVE TO STAY THERE VOLUNTARILY
SAD 39

Special to "The Chronicle"

Amraoti Meeting Incident

Dr. S. G. Patwardhan's Statement

Dr. S G. Patwardhan in the course of a statement on the meeting which was broken up says:—

The account of Amraoti meetings held on May 18, 1939 published in "Daily News" dated May 21, 1939, and in "Hitavada" of the same date and in "Bombay Chronicle" of 23-5-39 is highly distorted and misleading. The writer has twisted facts to an unusual length with pernaps the sole motive to damn me. I have therefore to put the plain facts before the readers to enable them to draw their own inferences.

On May 18, 1939, the Hon. Mr. Biyani delivered lecture at Pratap chowk, the quarter in commercial part of Amraoti City. The subject of his lecture was "the present political situation." Mr. Biyani, while describing the trend of events from Tripuri to A. I. C. C. meeting at Calcutta, referred to the attitude of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose in the formation of "Forward Bloc" and tried to impress on the audience that if Mr. Subhas Babu had not been compelled to resign the Presidentship, he would not have rushed to inaugurate the said Bloc. The step was taken by him because he was deprived of his Presidentship and that those who could not secure a position of vantage in Congress Committees or who were custed from their former positions are eagerly joining that Forward Bloc.

These remarks were not only in conformity with facts but were directly casting reflections on Subhas Bose and men of his opinion. Hence while the speech of Mr. Biyani was going on in this strain, I sent a word through Mr. P. K. Deshmukh, the President of Nagar C. C. to the President of the meeting, Veer Vaman Rao Joshi to permit me to speak a few words to explain the other side of the question. While Mr. P K. Deshmukh was having a consultation with the President, Mr. Vamanrao Joshi, I found that a prominent member of Nagar Congress Committee and others going round and giving some instructions to some men in different sections of the audience. The moment Mr. Biyani finished his lecture I stood up on the platform but the President declared through Mr. P. K. Deshmukh that I was not permitted to speak in the meeting and the reason therefore was that the handbill of the meeting contained that the meeting was announced for Mr. Biyani's lecture. The reason given was not justifiable and a large section of the audience asked Mr. Vaman Rao to permit me to speak but the "Gundas" as perhaps instructed beforehand began to shout "no." This small incident disturbed Mr. Vaman Rao and Mr. Biyani who in a thoughtless haste declared the proceedings closed and left the meeting place by the back side of the dais. I was standing on the dais and a large section of the audience asked me to speak, whereupon I began to speak but the rowdy section raised their voice and attempted to silence me. The organisers of the meeting removed the lights and in the darkness which then prevailed Gundas began to create pandemonium and beat some innocent men whom they thought to be belonging to my side. Immediately a prominent Congress worker of the Biyani group came up to the table on which I was standing and was regularly inciting the rowdy elements to carry on shouting. I protested against this and declared that I would not be cowed down by this michief and I would stand calmly and exert my right of speaking to the willing audience even if I am required to wait till dawn. I exhorted the peaceful section of the audience to remain firm, nonviolent and indifferent towards provocation from the other side. The said prominent worker would neither speak himself nor would allow me to do so. Some people from the audience were waylaid in the nearest galli and beaten severely. Some effort was made on which I was standing but I was firm at my post paying no heed to all these mischiefs. After about an hour, some of my friends managed to bring two gas lights and the rowdy element now seeing that none of their mischiefs could remove me from my post nor could disturb the firm but non-violent audience who were not less than 300 to 400 strong, became uneasy and restless and began to pelt stones towards gas lights to extinguish them. The stones struck some men and one of my friends Mr. Girgaonkar was badly hurt by a stone on the forehead, and owing to profuse bleeding became unconscious. He was removed by Dr. Bhojraj and by the Police to the Hospital. The Gundas would not stop even then. They tried another trick to drive cattle on the peaceful audience. The Police was watching the game since long, but when one Gunda snatched the petromax lamp and hurled it on the peaceful audience and when a great jet of fire shot up the police rushed to the scene and warned some Gundas. I pacified the people again but the prominent worker of Biyani group would neither address himself nor would allow me to do so. His was the role to incite rowdies to drown my voice. I had been requesting all through to the peaceful section to remain quiet in spite of all these mean provocations.

The City Inspector came on the spot with constables and watched the whole scene for about an hour but when he saw that the rowdyism went to the extent of stone throwing from remote corners where darkness reigned and it was difficult to catch hold of the exact men doing this mischief, he came forward and said that owing to pelting of stones the life of the audience was in danger and that it was difficult to locate the exact quarter and the exact men doing this mischief and that therefore he would have to stop the meeting.

I asked him to prevent their rowdyism since he has now seen the perpetrators of this hooliganism and not deprive the peaceful audience of their right to continue the meeting. I began to address and the rowdies again began their former mischief of shouting and now taking a clue from the City Inspector's talk the rowdies started throwing stones again whereupon the City Inspector apprehending danger to the life of the audience decided to declare the meeting illegal and stopped the proceedings.

THREE RECORDS IN COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, May 29.

A feature of Whitsuntide cricket was the victory of Northants over Leicester by an innings and 193 runs. This was Northampton's first country championship victory for four years.

Sutcliffe and Mitchell put on 288 runs in 280 minutes for the second wicket. Sutcliffe to-day scored the 145th century of his career and the ninth against Lancs. In a flawless innings of 340 minutes, he hit sixteen fours.

Mitchell gave no chance in his stand of 280 minutes and his score included two sixes and nine fours.

Brookes scored the highest number of runs in his career in 255 minutes. Driving and cutting were chief features of his play and he hit 24 fours.—Reuter.

ARYANS OUT FOR A FIGHT TO FINISH

(Continued from page 1

it", declared Mr. Mahashay Krishna, Sixth Dictator of the Aryan Satyagraha, addressing the first public meeting after his arrival here.

He expressed his determination to carry on the fight for religious freedom in Hyderabad till victory was achieved.

On his arrival, Mr. Mahashay Krishna was given an enthusiastic reception at the station by about 10,000 people including about 1,000 women.

He was accompanied from Lahore by Mr. Gnanshyam Singh Gupta (Speaker of the C. P. Legislative Assembly), President of the International Aryan League, Lala Deshbandhu Gupta and other Aryan Samajist leaders.

When the train carrying the dictator and other leaders had steamed in, there was vociferous cheers and shouting of slogans by the huge crowd. Lala Narain Dutt and others profusely garlanded him. The dictator was then taken in a long procession to Diwan Hall.—United Press.

SAVARKAR CONDEMNS SHOLAPUR ORDER

The following statement has been released to the Press by Mr. V. D. Savarkar, the President of the Hindu Maha Sabha:—

"While several of the stringent measures adopted by the District Magistrate of the Sholapur district to check the recent riot there with promptitude are appreciable yet the great error of judgment he has committed in calling upon the Arya Samajists to remove their camp from the city and leave the district itself instantly cannot but be condemned as unjust, panicky and fraught with dangerous consequences, because it amounts to an indirect invitation to the Muslim rowdyism all over India just to stage a riot as an effective means to persuade the Government to ban the peaceful activities of the Arya Samajists and Hindu Maha Sabha civil resisters' camps at any place and at any time.

Even the Government communique admits that at Sholapur the Muslims came out of their mosque and attacked violently the Arya Samaji Jattha which was perfectly within its rights to pass in procession by public thoroughfares. The small Jatha was not even accompanied by any musical party and yet the Muslims came out of the Mosque, gave their own orders, took the law in their own hand and with lathis attacked the unarmed and peaceful small Hindu procession. But the Magistrate let these offenders alone and ordered the peaceful Arya Samajist camp to get dissolved and leave the district instantly. If the presence of any undesirable and aggressive section was to be banned in the district, he should have called upon the violent Moslem propagandists inside and outside the district to leave it instantly and locked up the Mosques which proved to be a really armed camp and a hot bed of violent aggression and fanatical gundaism. But instead of that the Magistrate banned the Arya Samajist camp which had ever been faultlessly immune from any act of violence or illegitimate aggression.

It is earnestly hoped that the Bombay Government and Governments of other Provinces will not follow up this blundering policy of unwittingly encouraging the Moslems to resort to violence and riots by making them believe that that is, not only an effective but even a legitimate way of closing up the camps of Hindu civil Resisters all over India. If the Provincial Governments fail in this, the Nizam Civil Resistance movement far from being unnerved will only be accentuated and may perhaps be compelled to develope into an All-India campaign of peaceful civil Resistance by the Hindus to any such unjust and anti-Hindu bans proclaimed by Provincial Governments themselves in the so-called British Indian Territory.

I therefore, request the Bombay Government in particular and as a case in point, to abide by the impartial, neutral, legitimate and far sighted attitude which they have hitherto adopted towards the Nizam Civil Resistance movement and while suppressing violent aggression on the part of any one to leave the Hindus free to continue their legitimate activities while they are within limits of such civil liberties which obtain as of right under the Provincial Governments and which the Moslems too can and do enjoy in this province even with a greater latitude than the Hindus do."

ARYA SAMAJISTS MEET MUNSHI

NEW DELHI, May 29.

A deputation of prominent Arya Samajists waited upon Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Bombay, when he was passing through Delhi this morning from Simla 'en route' to Bombay.

The deputationists submitted that the Arya Satyagraha was in defence of the rights of all Hindus.

Mr. Munshi replied that he did not want to go into the merits of their controversy.

"I am concerned with the maintenance of order. The order was promulgated by the District Magistrate in consultation with me and it is in the nature of an emergency order issued to meet the exigencies of the situation. It is essential not only in the interests of peace but in the interests of the Arya Samajists as well. If they had not left on the first day, the unhappy incidents of the following two days would have been laid at their door," added Mr. Munshi.

HOOLIGANISM AS POLITICAL WEAPON

Fascist Party Ex-Secretary's Advice To Italians In France

ROME: May 29.

Signor Farinacci, the former Secretary of the Fascist Party, in his paper "Regime Fascista," advises the Italians living in France to yield to alleged French suggestions that they should enter political parties there and then "at the right moment create confusion and disorder in the enemy's centre."

He adds: "Hundreds of men attacking in the rear can obtain greater results than thousands of soldiers fighting from the front."—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA SELF-RELIANT FOR BUILDING 'PLANES

(Australian Press Bureau)

Sydney, AUSTRALIA, — Commenting on a proposal for the manufacture of aluminium and magnesium alloys from deposits found in Tasmania, the managing director of the de Havilland Aircraft Co., stated this would make Australia practically self-sufficient "If present plans materialise," he added, "Australia should be able to produce all the raw materials for aircraft manufacture that it needs, with the possible exception of nickel but large stocks of this can be arranged without trouble."

World Achievement.

The Deputy

We hear much in these days of the young people who lack initiative and grit, so it is pleasant for a change to meet Mr. Jim Brown of Detroit in the United States. After trying many jobs, he now follows one of the queerest of all occupations.

He is for ever travelling round the world, and all he has to do is to take photographs and write accounts of what he sees, or of his experiences.

Simple and pleasant as all this sounds, it is in reality sheer hard work. Mr. Brown does not do this for a newspaper. He does it for boys and girls who pay him two pounds to act as their deputy. A boy or girl, or a group of Scouts, or a school class may say to him: "Mr. Brown, we would love to travel in South America, but we cannot leave home at present. Will you go for us, sending us photographs and letters so that we may follow you in your travels, and share your adventures?"

To this Mr. Brown agrees, and off he goes. A month or two ago he was in Durban with his camera and typewriter, and we may be sure he will not stay very long, for he has to keep moving. He keeps his part of the bargain very faithfully, sending his youthful employers pictures of the lands through which he travels, accounts of scenery and customs, and notes of any discoveries he makes. He made his first voyage in 1934; and is to be greatly admired for his enterprise.

A BLACK PAPER

Arabs Denounce Palestine Proposals

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO, By Air Mail)

Arab shops in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Gazza and in other principal cities in Palestine were closed for one day's complete hartal as a protest against the British Palestine proposal of the White Paper. Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha, the Prime Minister of Egypt, on behalf of his Government, the Premier of Iraq, Prince Faisal, son of H. M. King Ibn Saud the Imam of Yemen and prominent leaders in Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Morocco and other Arabian States have denounced the new proposals of the White Paper.

The leading dailies in the Cairo, Damascus and Baghdad cities in their editorials have the White Paper as "the new Black Paper."

A protest meeting was held by the Young Men's Muslim Association under the presidentship of Dr. Abdul Hamid and a resolution passed that a Muslim Conference should be called urgently and Muslims from every corner of the world should be invited to discuss the whole Palestine problem again.

ARAB WOMEN'S PETITION TO KING GEORGE

A petition signed by Arab women of Palestine, it is reported has been sent to His Majesty King George VI praying him for an urgent settlement by recognising the full rights of the Arabs over their motherland in Palestine and it is stated in the petition: "Your Majesty knows from the experience of the last 20 years that the policy pursued by the Government of Palestine was iniquity and iniustice."

An order for compulsory recruitment of Arabs of Tripoli in the Army, it is reported, has been

(Continued in column 3.)

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC

American Youth Evades Authorities And Takes Off For Europe

NEW YORK, May 29

Piloting the smallest 'plane ever in an attempt at Atlantic crossing Mr. Thomas H. Smith, (27) took off from Oldorchard Maine on a flight to Europe yesterday. The machine is an Aeronca Light Hifhwing Monoplane of fifty horsepower and cruising speed of 85 miles per hour. Smith took off secretly and in defiance of the authorities, who did not grant him the customary permit to fly the Atlantic. Smith headed in the direction of Newfoundland and is expected to cross to the Irish coast early this afternoon.—Reuter

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
(Established 30 years).
INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALES-MANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.
ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE should therefore give all attention to study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A.I.S.M.A.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A.C.I.I.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.); REGISTERED PRIVATE SECRETARIES (F. Inst. P. S.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L.C.C. and D. COM. I M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and advantageously combine either COMPANY SECRETARIAL (F.C.C.S.) or ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A.A.I.A.) Course though the last two represent crowded professions.
TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.
Consult
PRINCIPAL DAVAR
or
Apply for Prospectus giving details
80, Esplanade, Road, BOMBAY.

Treatment Of Umrer Satyagrahis

C. P. GOVERNMENT CONTRADICTS PRESS REPORT: NEW PUBLICITY OFFICER TO BE APPOINTED

(From Our Correspondent)
PACHMARHI, May 29

Refuting the allegations which have appeared in a provincial paper regarding the Government's policy and treatment accorded to the Umrer Tehsil Satyagrahis, the Press Note issued today by the C. P. and Berar Government states: Government wishes to assure the public that a statement appeared in the "Hitavada" that some of the Satyagrahis at Umrer Tehsil office were roughly handled by the police is absolutely incorrect."

The Note further goes on to say: "The facts are that at about 2-30 p.m. on May 25 a batch of 11 Satyagrahis, including five women, rushed towards the Tehsil gate shouting slogans. Police constables with the circle inspector and sub-inspector then formed a line across the gate holding hands. The Satyagrahis tried to break through the police line butting the officers with their heads. They also used their hands to break the police cordon. One woman Satyagrahi tried to force her way through the police constables' legs. Thereupon they were arrested and marched to the police station, weheafter registration of offences under Sections 353 and 147 Indian Penal Code they were asked to furnish bail, which they refused. Nevertheless the women Satyagrahis were allowed to go home on the assurance that they would attend the court whenever required.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Orders enjoining upon the Revenue Officials to suspend recovery of all Taccavi loans issued by the Provincial Government have been issued with a view to giving immediate relief to distressed agriculturists. Government is further taking immediate steps to examine the agrarian situation and arrive at definite decision regarding remission and refixation of recoverable dues and instalments.

PUBLICITY OFFICER

Government have also decided to reorganise the publicity department and appoint a journalist as Publicity officer

It is further learnt the Governor has exempted this appointment from the Public Service Commissions jurisdiction.

COMMUNAL ISSUE

A Press Note regarding communal situation in Province and embodying directions to both to the people and officials regarding proper handling of communal disturbances is expected to be issued shortly by the C. P Government which is busy surveying the communal situation in general and finding ways and means to prevent clashes and handling them whenever they happen.

Prohibition In Three Years

Property Owners Must Be Taxed For Good Of Poor, Says Morarji Desai

AHMEDABAD, May 29.

"Prohibition is of prime importance. What is the use of lakhs of rupees if the intellect is depraved and corrupted by drinks" declared Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, Government of Bombay, addressing a largely attended public meeting this evening at Bavla about 15 miles from Ahmedabad. He added that the Congress Ministry was determined to enforce Prohibition within three years at any cost. With the loss of Revenue caused by Prohibition, land revenue could not be reduced. Property-owners who were taxed in order to make up the loss of revenue caused by Prohibition protested but they should know that they were taxed for the good of the poor.

Mr. Desai said that all sources of revenue were not in their hands but in the hands of the Central Government which was not representative. Congress Ministers, therefore, who were representatives of the people could not redress all their grievances, but it should be remembered that Congress Ministries had been formed in order to regain strength when the Satyagraha fight was suspended after four years' sacrifices. It was now admitted that the people had awakened and their hunger for Swaraj had increased by the acceptance of Office.

The speaker warned those who advocated abolition of landlordism and capitalism. It was not practicable. How could those who could not walk run? Gandhiji asked them to attempt according to their capacity and slow progress generated inexhaustible energy to achieve the desired thing.—A. P.

Sholapur Situation Towards Normal

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

The District Magistrate, Sholapur, issued the following press note on Saturday.

The situation to-day is peaceful, and all shops are open. The curfew order will from now be enforced from 10 p.m. instead of from 7 p.m. One company of the Somerset Light Infantry will return to Poona this evening.

Insurance For Labourers

Hyderabad Municipal Corporation's Decision

HYDERABAD (Dn.),
(By Mail.)

The Hyderabad Municipal Corporation breaks new ground with its decision to insure the lives of all labourers in its employ. To this end each such employee has been sanctioned an increase of one rupee in wages and this amount will be utilised for paying the necessary premia.—A. P.

BENGAL GOVT. SUFFER DEFEAT IN UPPER HOUSE

Non-Official Amendment Passed In Spite Of Opposition

CALCUTTA, May 29.

Government sustained a defeat in the Bengal Legislative Council (Upper House) this morning when the House accepted a non-official amendment to the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill.

The amendment, which was sponsored by Mr. Naresh Nath Mokerjee (Congress) Mr. Humayun Kabir (Krishak Proja) and Khan Bahadur Abdul Hamid Chowdhury (Prominent Coalitionist) and moved by the last named member, sought to reduce the number of nominated seats from eight to four.

The Hon Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Finance Minister and Leader of the House opposed the Amendment, which when put to vote was carried by 21 voting for and 20 against.

The Congress, Progressive and Krishak Proja parties and two members (mover and Mr. Arabinda Barua) favoured the amendment while the Coalition Party and the European Group voted against it. one coalition member remaining neutral.—A. P.

A SHORT STORY

MANNER OF DEATH

(By James Freeman)

There had been a blow of wind for three days, and so it was not until the fourth day that they found Lucian Roane's body. He was lying in about three feet of water up against the base of the coconut palm shaded sea-wall and had been pretty well battered by the constant beat of waves against the concrete. A post mortem was held and it was discovered that the dead man's head had been bruised.

Dudley Sprague immediately jumped to conclusions. "Someone knocked him unconscious, then heaved him into the sea," he said. "That was the day the blow started. The body has probably been buffeted about by the storm all this time. Eventually the waves washed it up against the sea-wall, where you found it this morning. Detective Cutter."

Detective Cutter ran a hand through his thick black hair. For three days he had been the object of berating and complaining and threats and scorn because he had been unable to locate the missing Lucian Roane.

"What?" he asked, "leads you to believe all this happened three days ago?"

"Because three days ago we held a cocktail party here. There were about a hundred guests. It would have been easy for anyone to dispose of Roane."

"You mean, there were people here who wanted him disposed of?"

Dudley Sprague laughed shortly. "Just about everyone. I never knew a more hated man. Lucian Roane held the controlling interest in a dozen enterprises, and most of those enterprises were operated by our guests. He exacted toll from them all. He held an axe over their heads, threatening them with disgrace and ruin if they didn't produce to the extent he thought they should. I was one of his victims."

"Why didn't you tell me all this before?"

Sprague snorted. It was quite obvious he had little respect for the arm of the law he had summoned from Miami. "You didn't ask me." He turned to Doctor Jordan. "Doctor, how long would you say Lucian Roane had been dead?"

"Approximately three days", the medical examiner responded promptly.

"Ah!" Sprague's eyes gleamed triumphantly. "You see! That proves my theory!"

"So what?" Jim Cutter asked He was getting tired of Dudley Sprague's overbearing manner. "You're so smart, let's see you prove who it was that socked him on the melon and heaved him into the ocean."

"If you don't mind," Sprague said coolly, "please refrain from using the—er—dialect of your—er—trade. Sarcasm will not help your case any. If you feel unable to cope with the situation, I shall be very happy to report your conduct to headquarters and ask you to be replaced.'"

It made him shudder to think of defeat

"You won't report nothing!" Cutter snapped. "From now on I'm taking charge of things around here and giving the orders. Sprague, you get into the house and jot down a list of that gang of 100 cocktail drinkers. And don't make any attempt to leave the grounds unless you get permission from me. One more thing. I've heard enough of your theories,. From this point forward, shut up!"

If Sprague had any idea of objecting or registering indignation he wasn't given the opportunity. Jim Cutter turned away and headed across the sloping lawn that led down to the sea-wall. Sprague, bristling, watched his departing figure for a moment. Then suddenly he smiled to himself and went into the house and began to jot down the names of the guests.

Two days passed and Cutter had come no nearer to solving the mystery. One by one he had called in or visited and questioned the men whose names appeared on the list Sprague had given him. All had iron-clad excuses.

The officer was a lot more discouraged than he cared to admit. It made him shudder to think of defeat, and it gave him a particular feeling of horror at the thought of yielding enough to seek further particulars from the overbearing Sprague. But there seemed no other course open.

Returning from his questioning of the last of the cocktail guests, Cutter parked his car in the Sprague drive, crossed the lawn toward the house and then swung toward the sea as he espied Dudley Sprague walking along the sea-wall at the end of the lawn. Half way across the lawn, Cutter stopped short. He stared. His mouth fell open.

Something had happened to Dudley Sprague. An object had hurled through the air and struck him on the head and Dudley Sprague had toppled from the sea-wall into the ocean without a sound.

Cutter raced across the lawn. Luckily the tide was out and there was less than three feet of water at the base of the wall. The detective lowered himself as far as he could, then jumped. Standing up to his waist in water, he picked up Sprague's unconscious form, waded to the ladder and a moment later had laid him out on the lawn.

Presently Sprague groaned, opened his eyes, looked around vaguely. "What happened?" he asked.

Cutter grinned. "You were walking along the sea-wall and a coconut fell out of a tree and hit you on the head. You fell into the water and would have drowned if I hadn't seen it happen. That's why Roane wasn't saved. Either someone saw it happen and didn't pay any attention, or it was too dark. That was the first day of the blow and coconuts were flying thick and fast. I guess another post mortem will confirm the manner of his death."

It did, but nobody ever admitted having seen the disaster take place. Too many were glad it had happened.

WHEN THE PIE WAS OPENED

Some Colonial Demands

Warning of Germany's plans for world power is given by Dr. Gerhard Schacher, eminent German Journalist and author.

"The fact," he says, "that Germany's claims refer principally to the former colonial possessions of the pre-War German Empire reveals, on closer inspection, that Germany wants such territory as will serve as strategic vantage points for the acquisition of new and far more valuable territory.

"Germany in the first place has always laid claim to South-West Africa, the Cameroons and Tanganyika.

"Geographically and strategically these territories surround Belgian Congo and the Portuguese colony of Angola.

"These are colonies belonging to weaker Powers who are dependent on both the Western Powers.

"Nazi colonial political experts are already convinced, as may clearly be seen from the mass of official and semi-official literature on the subject, that no one in Western Europe would lift a finger if after having won back the three former German colonies already mentioned, Germany proceeded to demand this extremely important strategic and economic Belgian and Portuguese territory.

"But these strategic and expansionist ambitions of the Third Reich in Africa by no means stop short here."

Summarising the situation, Dr. Schacher says that the fulfilment of Germany's colonial demands implies three things:

"A surprising acceleration and facilitation of Nazi economic preparations for war.

"The removal of the last existing tie which makes Germany dependent on public opinion in Anglo-Saxon countries, and a simultaneous strengthening of preparation for Germany's attack on Western Europe.

"The prolongation of the Berlin-Rome axis into the heart of Africa and a great advance in the establishment of Nazi world power."

LIBERTY'S THISTLEDOWN

Every ship that sails to Central and South America is filled with practically penniless refugees, not all of them Jews. The countries of the Caribbean in particular have long been havens for these landless folk. The arrival of each new dictator in Dominica, Cuba or Haiti sends a flock of them to neighbouring lands, there to plot the next revolution.

But this exodus from Central Europe is a new thing. It is almost wholly of young men, who have left behind parents, brides, children in the homes of strangers. None is allowed to land at any British port. All look longingly at the United States, still the land with streets of gold.

In Cuba and all Spanish America they are at least welcome, earning a few pence a day in their kitchens and cellars making toys or candlesticks. They are spreading the doctrines of liberty in Latin America in a way the Fascist dictators who drove them out cannot have foreseen, and they may more than counteract the lavish German-Italian propaganda in these areas.

And they will also probably prove as great a stimulus to industry and commerce as the Huguenot refugees were to Britain and Europe in past centuries.

OPPOSITION TO SALES TAX

Surat Cloth Merchants To Observe Hartal On Thursday

SURAT, May 29

Strong opposition prevails amongst the cloth merchants of the city against Sales-Tax on manufacture of cloth. The city cloth merchants have resolved to send a deputation to the Hon. Minister of Finance. The Cloth Merchants' Association of the city has resolved to observe Hartal on 1st June next. The Association has requested cloth merchants, tailors and Jari merchants to take part in a meeting which is to be held on 1st June in the Besant Hall where the Association will consider the hardships by introduction of Sales-Tax.

All States' Peoples' Eyes On Rajkot

New Technique Of Mahatma And His Revised Testament Of Weapon Of 'Ahimsa'

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, May 28.

The Rajkot affairs are fast entering into a new phase. The reactions after throwing away of the Gwayer Award by the Mahatma, were that the Left wingers of Rajkot openly disagreed with this move of Gandhiji and have since then publicly condemned the same. There are few others who are also not in agreement with new tactics of Gandhiji. General public are actually groping in dark as they fail to understand this New Technique of the Mahatma. Their suspicion which ran high at first was partially allayed by Gandhiji by his speech last week.

The position in Rajkot is very peculiar to-day. Durbar Virawala who was apparently hostile and treating very move from the Parishad or Gandhiji with contempt has been found slightly if not more, changed for better. It can be safely said that the application of the New Technique of Mahatma and his revised Testament of the weapon of 'Ahimsa' has cleared the atmosphere of the hostility and bitterness which was ever on increase.

The Muslims and Bhayats have also been prudent in dropping the idea of proceeding with arbitration in regard to their charge of breach of promise against the Mahatma.

ALL EYES ON RAJKOT.

All States people have set their eyes on Rajkot as they have been doing of late. The outcome of this new application to Rajkot will have an important bearing on the respective cases of other States' people is a certainty: The Working Committee of the Kathiawad Political Conference meets at Rajkot on the 30th inst., this sudden convening of the meeting is significant for the reason that it meets in Rajkot in presence of Gandhiji. It is quite likely that Gandhiji might induce them to revise their present policy. A new programme may also be placed before them to be worked out in Kathiawar. All these happenings here, go to prove one thing that Gandhiji has been able to see the shortcomings of popular organisations, popular leaders and masses. He seems to be bent upon rejuvenating the whole system before any fight may be contemplated in future.

The events now taking place in Rajkot are proving that Rajkot has been a priceless laboratory and that the experiments now being worked here, though seem strange will play important part in the history of Indian States.

RETURN OF FORFEITED LANDS

Mahadev Desai's Efforts In Rajkot

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, May 29.

The Vivekanand Gurukul was opened last evening in Ramakrishna Ashram by Capt. Pearson. The gathering was attended by about 500 prominent people including some Agency officers.

Mr. Mahadev Desai is trying to get the State authorities to return confiscated lands and properties to their owners. He has succeeded so far very little. Mr. Mahadev Desai will address a public meeting in a couple of days before Mahatmaji's departure.

The special train in which some 300 Marwadis are travelling on pilgramage halted here on its way back this morning in order to have Mahatmaji's "Darshan".

REMEDY FOR FRONTIER RAIDS

Sir Muhammed Yakub's Suggestion

SIMLA, May 28

"Disturbances in tribal areas of the North West Frontier Province are due to the fact that the people of the Frontier have no trade, industry or agriculture and have no other means of living except looting and getting subsidies from the British Government.", observed Sir Muhammed Yakub in the course of an interview to the United Press.

Continuing he said:—

"Bulk of the money budgeted is spent on the fruitless campaign in the North West Frontier Province and in putting down the tribal disturbances. If any scheme is prepared to employ the turbulent tribesmen of the Frontier in peaceful vocations such as opening of big factories in the Frontier for the needy people, I think the trouble in the Frontier will diminish to a great extent and we would be able to utilize the money saved in other directions for improving our army and defence.

"Another outlet for these turbulent elements would be to migrate them to different uninhabited parts of the British India and Indian States where they can settle down taking to peaceful vocations. I understand that the Bhopal Government is offering large tract of land to the people who would come to settle down there and cultivate land. It would be a good beginning if some of the Frontier people are asked to go down to Bhopal and settle there. In the same way a large number of these unemployed warriors could be colonised in Hyderabad State where I understand large tracts of land are lying vacant."—United Press.

INDIA'S MEAGRE DEFENCES

Sir M. Yakub's Plea For Strengthening All Arms

SIMLA, May 28.

"Personally I think our air force is the weakest in the world and the next war whenever it comes will most disastrously affect the civil population through air than through any other agency. So the air force of India should be strengthened and substantial portion of the savings that have been effected by the transfer of British Regiments to the Imperial Establishment should be utilised for that purpose", remarked Sir Muhammed Yakub, a member of Sandhurst Committee, in the course of an interview to the "United Press".

Continuing Sir Muhammed said:—

"We have got no navy. The so-called Royal Indian Navy is an apology for the navy. So steps should also be taken to strengthen our navy, particularly having regard to the fact that our relation with Japan can hardly remain cordial in future and it is extremely necessary for us to safeguard and strengthen the defence on eastern frontier.

"India has to depend solely on the British Navy and in the case of any war it will be hardly possible for Britain to lend her ships to India. So in the matter of defence India should be self-sufficient and self-supporting."—United Press.

St. Helena To-day

By The Hon. I. Montagu

When Napoleon died on St. Helena the island was a prosperous port of call for East Indiamen. Steam and the Suez Canal ended that. Today it is almost derelict.

The single industry used to be flax-growing and milling. Ten small mills, owned by three men, employed some 300 hands out of the 4,000 population, at a daily wage of from 10d. to 1/6. In 1936-7 the bottom dropped out of the flax market, and the mills closed. Unemployment became the rule and work the exception on the island.

Hundreds of acres of once-fertile land has gone out of cultivation. Most of the productive areas are held by three men. The main retail shops and the import of clothing are in the hands of three men. The high lands in the isle, which will grow potatoes for a longer season than the low lands and therefore secure better prices, are in the hands of three men. The Governor has appointed three men as the members of his Executive Council. By a curious coincidence, the men who own the mills, the high lands and the shops, and who are His Excellency's Executive Councillors, are the same three men.

PEASANT SATYAGRAHA CONTINUES

150 Arrests Already Made In Muftiabad

PESHAWAR, May 28.

The "satyagraha" at Muftiabad continues for the eighth day. A Jatha of ten villagers is courting arrest every day, and 150 arrests have been made till yesterday. Many of the arrested persons are being removed to Dera Ismail Khan.

Mr. Obeidullah, the Premier's son, is still lodged in Charsadda jail.—United Press

MUTT AND JEFF—Well, After All, That's All a Lawyer Has to Sell, Good or Bad — By BUD FISHER

NOW THEN, WHICH TOOTH IS IT?
THIS ONE!
THERE YOU ARE, SIR-- FIVE DOLLARS, PLEASE!
FIVE DOLLARS? WELL, YOU OWE ME FIVE DOLLARS SO THAT MAKES US EVEN!
I OWE YOU FIVE DOLLARS? HOW DO YOU FIGURE THAT?
WELL, YOU ASKED ME WHICH TOOTH IT WAS, DIDN'T YOU?
CERTAINLY!
WELL, I'M A LAWYER! I'M CHARGING YOU FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE ADVICE!
DIPLOMA
BONG!
NO SALE
H. FISHER

New School Building For Vile Parle

Appeal For Help To Make Up Deficit

Premier's Tribute To The Teaching Profession

(From Our Correspondent)
VILE PARLE, May 28.

A pleasant ceremony was witnessed by the residents of Vile Parle to-day evening when Mr. B. G. Kher, the Bombay Premier, declared open the new buildings of the Gokalibai Poonamchand Pitamberdas High School, which is a well-known educational institution of Vile Parle. Mr. Shivji Shethia, the President of the School Committee presided. Nearly 1,500 people were present including the guests from Bombay, suburbs and outside.

Mr. Kher while declaring open the new premises congratulated Mrs. Gokalibai for her handsome donation of Rs. 50,000 and also the managing committee and the staff for the present development of the school. He also unveiled the bust of late Mr. Poonamchand Pitamberdas, the husband of Mrs. Gokalibai.

The Prime Minister addressing a few words to the teachers and pupils stressed the necessity of physical culture as a necessary part of education, without which he said, all education was of no avail.

He deplored the present tendency of developing the mere intellect at the cost of physical welbeing of the students.

MR. SHIVJI'S SPEECH

Mr. Shivji Shethia while requesting Mr. Kher to declare open the new premises said:

It was on 4th January 1917 that an organised effort was made to start a school called "The Vile Parle Boys and Girls Anglo-Vernacular School" in order to serve the needs of the Gujarati speaking section of this suburb.

As a result of the introduction of Town Planning Schemes and consequential amenities, there was a substantial growth in the Gujarati speaking population and consequently the need for a full-fledged High School on a sound and stable basis became more acute.

This development led to the establishment of the Mandal on 30th October 1934 with the object, among others, of taking over the assets and liabilities of the Rashtriya Shala. The total number of pupils at this time was 460. To the Mandal's good fortune, in this very year i.e., 1934 Shrimati Gokalibai, widow of Sheth Punamchand Pitamberdas after whose name the school runs to-day, came to the rescue of the Mandal with a generous donation of Rs. 50,000.

The buildings of the Mandal being insufficient to accommodate the ever-increasing number of pupils, the Committee had to rent other buildings, not quite suitable for school purposes, and pay heavy rent.

The building in front of you occupies 1,450 square yards, contains 24 class rooms, a spacious Assembly Hall, a Laboratory, a Drawing Hall, Library and Reading Rooms, a Medical Inspection Room, separate cloak and retiring rooms for lady teachers and lady students. Care has been taken to provide sanitary arrangements on modern lines. The building has been so designed as to permit of an additional storey if and when necessary.

NEW BUILDING

In putting up the new building and providing the necessary equipment, the school authorities have incurred a liability of about Rs 1,00 000 of which Rs. 70,000 represents a long-term liability to the Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., which is to be liquidated by annual instalments of Rs. 5,000. The immediate need is to find a sum of Rs. 30,000 and the Committee are confident that charitable-minded people will not fail to extend liberal help to the institution as in the past.

FINANCIAL POSITION

School fees constitute the bulk of the school revenue. These are hardly sufficient to meet the annual expenditure with the result that every year large deficits have occurred and these had to be met partly from the donation of Shrimati Gokalibai and partly from other donations.

Until recently, the school received little help in the form of grants but I am happy to say that since the advent of the Congress Government things have begun to change and the school has received increased grants both from Government and the District Local Board which have to a certain extent helped to reduce the annual deficit. It is hoped that these grants will be substantially increased in future for, after all, the school authorities are shouldering a responsibility which primarily rests on Government and Local Bodies.

HUNDREDS OF PEASANTS DISAPPOINTED

Kher Cancels Thana Tour Owing To Sudden Illness

(From Our Correspondent)
PALGHAR (Thana)
May 29.

Three Talukas of Thana District namely Dahanu, Palghar and Wada which had prepared themselves on an elaborate scale to receive the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher during his first official visit to this part of the District to-day waited for two hours in the morning before hearing the disappointing news from Bombay that the Premier had cancelled the tour owing to sudden illness. Hundreds of peasants, who had gathered at Wada from the suburban villages expecting to hear the Premier address them had to trudge back long distances in utter disappointment. School children who were to join in processions arranged at every town and village stood patiently on the road for over two hours before the news which had been first conveyed to Palghar was slowly re-relayed to other places. For more than an hour a doubt persisted in the minds of many in distant villages whether the telegram received at Palghar was genuine as it is a place known for practical jokes. The doubt was removed when Mr. V. V. Dandekar, M.L.A., who had arranged for the Premier's reception returned to Palghar from Wada where he was awaiting the Hon. Mr. Kher.

It was noon before the news of the cancellation of the Premier's tour could reach the out of the way villages where peasants had gathered overnight. Palghar where every street was decorated with arches of green leaves looked almost deserted with flags and buntings strewn about the streets in the afternoon.

FRONTIER PREMIER TURNS DETECTIVE

A Case Of Bribery Unearthed

PESHAWAR, (By Mail).

A five-rupee currency note signed by the Hon. Dr. Khan Saheb, Premier, led to the unearthing of a case of bribery here.

It is stated that two villagers came to Dr. Khan Sahib and complained that a certain clerk in the local District Court wanted Rs. 20 from them to get their work done.

The Premier gave them an autographed five-rupee note and asked them to give it to the clerk in question.

The villagers acted accordingly. A little later the Premier, accompanied, by the Assistant Commissioner, Khan Bahadur Dilawar Khan, went to the District Court and told the clerk that he would be pardoned if he confessed his guilt. The clerk refused to do so.

The... on a search being made the five-rupee note signed by the Premier was recovered from the shoe of the clerk.

He is now under arrest.—United Press.

Broadcasting Centre For Bihar

PATNA, May 26.

Mr. C. W. Goyder, Chief Engineer of All-India Radio, who is here in connection with the establishment of a broadcasting centre for Bihar, inspected several places yesterday for the location of the studio and office. It is understood that the broadcasting station will be in the vicinity of the Bankipore maidan. Mr. Goyder stated that the station could be expected to open some time next year.

The Patna Station of All-India Radio will be 5-kilowatt medium wave station, similar to those new A.I.R. stations in operation in Lucknow, Lahore and Trichinopoly.

The capital expenditure on the establishment of the Patna Station will be approximately Rs. 3,00,000.—United Press.

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed for registration with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, as required by Section 92 (2) of the Indian Companies Act of 1913.

The Subscription List will open in Bombay on the 30th day of May 1939 and will close on the 10th day of June 1939 orearlier as may be decided by the Directors of the Company.

PROSPECTUS

THE ANIL STARCH PRODUCTS, Ltd.

Authorised Capital Rs. 25,00,000.
Divided into 25,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.
Present Issue Rs. 10,00,000.

DIVIDED INTO: 5,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each bearing 5 per cent. free of income tax cumulative preferential dividend per annum but without any further right to participate in the profits or surplus assets and 5,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each.

OUT OF THE ABOVE ISSUE: The Directors and the Managing Agents of the Company and their friends have agreed to take up 2,500 Preference shares and 2,500 Ordinary Shares.

The remaining 2,500 Preference shares and 2,500 Ordinary shares are offered for public subscription payable both as regards Preference and Ordinary Shares as follows:—

Rs. 10 per share on application. Rs. 15 per share on allotment, and the balance in calls of Rs. 25 each at an interval of not less than two months. The remaining capital will be issued at such time and with or without any preference priority or special privilege or subject to any postponement of rights or to any conditions or restrictions as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine.

The holders of the said Preference shares shall be entitled to be paid out of the profits which the Directors shall determine to distribute by way of dividend a fixed cumulative Preference Dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum free of income tax and to a right on a winding up to be paid all arrears of preferential dividend, whether earned or declared or not, down to the commencement of the winding up and also to be repaid the amount of capital paid up or credited as paid up on the said Preference shares held by them respectively in priority to any payment in respect of the ordinary shares, but shall not be entitled to any other rights in the profits or assets of the Company. Subject as aforesaid and to the rights of the holders of any other shares entitled by the terms of issue to preferential repayment over the Ordinary shares in the event of the winding up of the Company, the holders of the Ordinary shares shall be entitled to be repaid the amount of capital paid-up or credited as paid-up on such shares, and all surplus assets thereafter shall belong to the Ordinary shares in proportion to the amount paid-up or credited as paid up on such Ordinary shares respectively at the commencement of the winding up.

The Preference Shares will rank for dividend on and after 20th day of June 1939 on the capital for the time being paid up thereon. The Company will, during the period of construction and subject to obtaining the consent of the local Government under the provisions of Section 107 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, pay interest out of Capital on the amount paid up on the Preference Shares at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Such payments will be made without deduction of income tax, and will be treated as a part payment to the extent of 4 per cent. per annum on account of the fixed preferential cumulative dividend.

DIRECTORS.

1 KASTURBHAI LALBHAI, ESQ. (Ex-Officio) (Chairman), Mill-Agent, Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.
2. SIR PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., Merchant, Suneeta, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
3 SIR CHUNILAL V. MEHTA, K.C.S.I., Merchant, 42, Ridge Road, Bombay.
4 AMBALAL SARABHAI, ESQ., Mill Agent, The Retreat, Shahi Bag, Ahmedabad.
5. SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR, Bart., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Mill Agent and Banker, Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
6 A. D. SHROFF, ESQ., Stock Broker, Savoy Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
7. NAROTTAM LALBHAI, ESQ., Mill Agent, Shahi Bag, Ahmedabad.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. KASTURBHAI LALBHAI & CO., Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SOLICITOR.

TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS, Esq., of Messrs. KANGA & CO., Yusuf Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. DALAL & SHAH, 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

ARVIND MILLS COMPOUND, NARODA ROAD, AHMEDABAD.

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY.

1. The Company has been formed for the objects 'inter alia' to carry on business of manufacturing starches and other products from cereals like Maize, Wheat, Rice and from tubers like Potatoes, Arrow-root, Tapioca or from any other starch containing substances and for sale of starches and the products thereof and for the manufacture and sale of Glucose, Dextrine and other products for edible purposes and for other objects set out in the Memorandum of Association hereto annexed.

SCOPE.

2. Starch is a commodity of great commercial importance. It is used extensively in the sizing and finishing of textiles, paper and in confectionery. It is also used in the manufacture of adhesives, dextrines, cosmetics, food stuffs and many other products. The relevant available statistics show that India obtains almost all her requirements of Starch from Foreign Countries. The figures of imports of Starch & Dextrine for the last five years are as hereunder:

Year.	Quantity in Tons.
1932-33	8,195
1933-34	10,073
1934-35	13,201
1935-36	12,961
1936-37	14,058

which shows that there is a good demand in India. There are also abundant supplies of the necessary raw materials in India. The present plant of the Company is designed to manufacture about 5,000 tons a year and will be located at Ahmedabad. The orders for certain machinery have been placed with European Machinists and the machinery is expected to arrive in a short time. After a thorough investigation into the manufacturing costs, it is estimated that the profits of the Company, after fully covering the dividend payable on the Preference Shares, will yield a satisfactory return to the Ordinary Shareholders.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

3. The Preliminary Expenses are estimated at Rs. 10,000 inclusive of all expenses incidental to the formation and registration of the Company, but exclusive of underwriting commission and brokerage. The Managing Agents are meeting all preliminary expenses and are entitled to and will be reimbursed and indemnified against the same.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

4. In the opinion of the Directors the amount to be provided (exclusive of any amount payable otherwise than in cash) for the following: viz,

(a) the cost of purchase, erection and installation of plant, machinery, land and buildings;
(b) preliminary expenses (inclusive of commission and brokerage);
(c) repayment of any moneys borrowed by the Company in respect of the foregoing; and
(d) working capital;

is Rupees Ten Lacs approximately. A sum of about Rs. 9 Lacs will be required for the Block Account. The working capital is estimated at Rs. 3 to 4 Lakhs, which sum the Managing Agents have agreed to advance to the Company as and when required by the Company during the first five years from the Incorporation of the Company. The Directors will proceed to allotment of shares on the whole of the present issue of the capital of Rs. 10 Lacs being subscribed and the sum payable on application therefor has been paid to and received by the Company.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS

5. By an Agreement dated the 23rd day of May 1939 Messrs Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Co., are appointed Managing Agents of the Company for a period of 20 years from the incorporation of the Company upon the following remuneration:

I. A sum of Rs. 1000 per mensem for office allowance.

II. A commission of 12 1/2 per cent of the net annual profits of the Company to be calculated on the following basis:—

(a) In calculating the net profits of the Company for the purpose of ascertaining the said commission all proper allowances and deductions shall be made from revenue for all the usual working charges, interest on loans and advances, repairs and outgoings, depreciation, bounties or subsidies received from Government or from a Public body, profits by way of premium on shares sold, profits on sale proceeds of forfeited shares, or profits from the sale of the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company but without any deduction in respect of income tax or supertax, or any other tax or duty on income or revenue or for expenditure by way of interest on debentures or otherwise on capital account or on account of any sums which may be set aside in each year out of the profits for reserve or any other special fund;

(b) The Company shall pay all expenses incurred by the Managing Agents in connection with the establishment, maintenance, management and upkeep of the Company's office and all remuneration or wages which shall be payable to the Solicitors, Bankers, Engineers, Experts, Managers, Secretaries, Commission Agents, Dealers, Muccadums, Clerks, Brokers or other officers or employees who may be employed by the Managing Agents for or on behalf of the Company or for carrying on or conducting the business of the Company. Messrs Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Co., as such Managing Agents, have the right from time to time under the Articles of Association and the Managing Agency Agreement to appoint not more than two of their nominees on the Directorate of the Company as Ex-Officio Directors.

TECHNICAL ADVISERS

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, one of the Directors of the Company has, prior to the incorporation of the Company, negotiated with certain experts in The Hague to act as Technical Advisers to the Company who will be paid £450 for preparing specifications, collecting quotations from different machinists, supervising construction of the machines and preparing plans and drawings of the building. A representative of the said experts will arrive in India to supervise the erection and starting of the Company's factory. He will have to be paid First Class fare from The Hague to the Company's site for the factory plus a salary of £100 per mensem for the first two months of his arrival, £125 per mensem for the next two months and thereafter £150 per mensem so long as his services are required by the Company. The said experts will have also to be paid for the first three years after the Company's factory starts working a commission at the rate of 5 per cent on the net profits of the Company calculated as provided by Section 87C (3) of the Indian Companies Act. Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai having already paid £250 to the said experts for certain advice and assistance rendered by them in connection with the technical side of the Company's business the Company will pay the said sum of £250 to him.

DIRECTORS QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION

7. The Articles provide that the qualification of a Director (other than ex-officio) shall be the holding of at least 50 shares either Ordinary or Preference or partly Ordinary and partly Preference in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000 and that the remuneration of a Director including the ex-officio Director shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors not exceeding Rs. 50 for every meeting of Directors attended by him, and that such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors may be paid to any one or more of their members for services rendered by him or them in signing the share certificates in respect of the Company's original capital or any further or new issue thereof or any debentures or for undertaking or performing extra or special services in the affairs of the Company beyond that which may be reasonably regarded as his duty to the Company and that the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting shall from time to time determine and such remuneration and further remuneration shall be divided among the Directors in such proportions and manner as the Directors may from time to time determine and in default of such determination within the year, equally.

"110. If any Director, being willing, shall be called upon to perform extra services, or to make any special exertions in going or residing abroad, or otherwise for any purposes of the Company, the Board may arrange with such Director for such remuneration for such services, as may be determined by the Directors and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for his remuneration above provided and the Directors shall be entitled to be repaid any travelling or other expenses incurred in connection with the business of the Company."

NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE INTEREST OF DIRECTORS

8. Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Mr. Narottam Lalbhai are members of Messrs Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Co., the Managing Agents of the Company, and as such are interested in the remuneration to be paid to the said firm as the Managing Agents of the Company.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., and Mr. A. D. Shroff are Directors of The Investment Corporation of India Ltd., and Mr. A. D. Shroff is a member of the firm of Messrs Batliwalla and Karani, Certified Share Brokers, Bombay. Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart., and Mr. A. D. Shroff are accordingly interested in the underwriting commission and brokerage payable by the Company to the said concerns.

RIGHT OF MEMBERS TO VOTE

9. The Articles provide that no shareholder shall be entitled to be present or to vote on any question either personally or by proxy or as a proxy for another member at any General Meeting or upon a poll or be reckoned in a quorum whilst any money due from him whether alone or jointly with another or others, to the Company in respect of any share or shares or otherwise due remains unpaid and that every holder of an Ordinary share and every holder holding not less than five Preference shares and not being disqualified as above shall be entitled to be present and to speak and to vote at such meeting and when present in person shall have one vote on a show of hands and on a poll shall have one vote in respect of every Ordinary share held by him and one vote for every five Preference shares held by him. The Articles also provide that no holder of any Preference Share shall have any right to vote on any question affecting solely the rights of the Ordinary Shareholders and that no holder of an Ordinary Share shall have any right to vote on any question solely affecting the rights of the Preference Shareholders.

The Directors may in their absolute discretion decline to register any transfer of shares.

COMMISSION AND BROKERAGE

10. The Articles provide for payment of commission for placing shares at a rate not exceeding 1 per cent. and for a reasonable sum of brokerage.

UNDER-WRITERS

11. The present issue exclusive of 2,000 shares agreed to be taken up by Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai has been underwritten by The Investment Corporation of India Ltd on the terms and conditions contained in the Agreement dated the 23rd day of May 1939, made between the Company and the said The Investment Corporation of India Ltd.

In the opinion of the Directors the resources of the said Underwriters are sufficient to discharge their underwriting obligations.

The underwriting commission payable to the Underwriters is per cent.

Brokerage at the rate of Rupee One per share will be paid by the Company on shares allotted in respect of applications bearing the stamp of any recognised firm of brokers.

INSPECTION.

12. Copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, the Managing Agency Agreement and the correspondence Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai carried on with the Technical Advisers and the Agreement with the Investment Corporation of India, Ltd. can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company during office hours. True copies of the said documents can also be inspected at the office of Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Churchgate House, Churchgate Street, Bombay during office hours. A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company on payment of Rupee One only.

APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES

13. Application for shares should be made on the form accompanying this Prospectus and sent in accordance with the directions contained therein to the Company's Bankers, The Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, Ahmedabad or Surat and/or The Investment Corporation of India, Ltd., Bombay House, Bruce Street, Bombay or to the Company at its Registered Office, with a remittance of the amount payable on application. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amounts remaining payable on the shares allotted and any balance thereafter remaining will be returned. Failure to pay any amounts due on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture. The shares when issued will be subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company a copy of which can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company as well as at the Office of Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, in Bombay.

COPIES OF THE PROSPECTUS AND FORMS OF APPLICATIONS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY OR FROM THEIR BANKERS, THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY, AHMEDABAD OR SURAT, OR FROM THE INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA, LTD.

Attached to this Prospectus and forming part of it is a copy of the Memorandum of Association of the Company.

Application will be made to the Native Share and Stock Brokers Association, Bombay, in due course for a quotation for the shares.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1939.

KASTURBHAI LALBHAI,
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
CHUNILAL V. MEHTA,
By his Attorney.
BHAGAVANDAS C. MEHTA,
AMBALAL SARABHAI,
COWASJI JEHANGIR,
A. D. SHROFF,
NAROTTAM LALBHAI.

FIELDS AND FACTORIES

Immediate Future Of Labour In India

Social Insurance, Minimum Living Wage And Better Housing Urgently Needed

(By N. M. Joshi, M. L. A.)

The labour problem is the problem of giving to the working classes a human standard of life and work and assigning them their proper place as free and equal partners in the economic and political system of the country. The broad feature of the present position of Indian labour is its extremely low standard of life. On account of meagre wages the Indian labourer is ill fed and ill clad. He lives in hovels and in insanitary areas. The hours of work are long and the liquor shop is his only place of recreation. He has no education. He is exploited not only by his employer but by the money-lender, the shop keeper, the priest and quacks of various kinds. He is deep in debt. In sickness and during unemployment he is neglected, and his old age is unprovided for. Conditions of work in factories and mines, being regulated by law, are improving slowly, though they are not up to Western standards. We have a law providing compensation for injuries or death caused by accidents. In some provinces the law provides maternity benefits to women workers in factories. The law regarding the recovery of debts has also been changed, giving some relief from the creditors. The Payment of Wages Act regulates the method of payment of wages though not the amount of wages. These pieces of legislation are useful, but they touch only the fringe of the main problem.

This is the present position. I shall now turn to state some of the important improvements needed to be made in the immediate future, and the means and methods of securing them.

SOCIAL INSURANCE.

In the programme of labour legislation that yet remains to be undertaken, I would give first place to legislation for the establishment of a system of social insurance for giving protection to the working classes during sickness, unemployment and after retirement. The necessity for such a provision exists in the case of all workers, including the agricultural wage-earners, but in the case of the industrial worker the need is greater, as he is cut off from his village and land and the surroundings in which he was born and bred, and as he loses the advantage of the joint family system which affords some protection to those who live in the villages. Various arguments have been used to show either that there is no present need for the establishment of such a system or that there are insuperable difficulties in the way of establishing it. It is said that the industrial worker can go back and does go back to his village during his sickness, unemployment and after retirement. It is true that, on account of the absence of any system of social insurance, the industrial worker goes to the village, but by going there he not only does not receive any protection against his difficulties, but he adds to the privations of his family which is already starving. It is said that a system of social insurance is generally based upon some contribution to be paid by the worker and that the wages in India are so low that it is cruel to ask him to spare some money for contribution towards a social insurance fund. But if the wages in India are low, the worker is not against the increase of wages, and if he is given an alternative between making a small contribution towards social insurance and going without any protection, he will prefer the former. It is said that for health insurance there are not enough doctors in India, and that the administration of a social insurance fund is costly. I do not deny that there will be some administrative difficulties to be overcome, but they will be overcome in our country as they were overcome in other countries. It is said that in Great Britain the beginning of a system of social insurance was made by the trade unions and that the State took up the work only later on, and so in India, too, the trade unions should take up this work first. But when the trade unions in the European countries undertook this work, the State did not recognize it as part of its duty, but we are living in an age when the State will refuse to admit its responsibility in this matter. My view is that there is no valid reason for delaying the establishment of a system of social insurance in India; and a beginning, however modest, has to be made. We may first establish a social insurance fund for the employees of a few select industries and gradually extend the system to others. From among several kinds of insurance such as health insurance, unemployment insurance, old age pensions, we may begin with any one of the three and gradually take up the others. One essential feature of a system of social insurance is that it must be compulsory, as experience of Western countries shows that a voluntary system is taken advantage of only by the well-paid workers. Secondly it must be administered by the State and not by individual employers. In the latter case, the worker becomes tied down to one industrial establishment, and his ability to secure better wages is consequently weakened.

LIVING WAGE

The second item in the programme is legislation for fixing minimum living wage in all industries. In India wages are very low even in organised industries, and if they are to be gradually increased by peaceful methods, it can only be done by creating a machinery for fixing a minimum living wage. In Great Britain and other European countries, legislation for creating machinery for fixing minimum wages was first applied to unorganised and sweated industries, but even there the tendency now is to extend the application even to some organised industries. Recently, America has gone much farther by fixing minimum wage in such a highly organised industry as the textile industry.

The question of the regulation of the hours of work is equally important. At present the hours of work are regulated by law only in industrial undertakings which come under the Indian Factories Act and the Indian Mines Act. Generally speaking the Indian Factories Act has laid down a maximum of 54 hours a week and 10 hours a day, and the Indian Mines Act a maximum of 54 hours a week and 9 hours a day for underground work, and 10 hours a day for surface work. These hours are too long for the worker to work efficiently. Even in Europe where the hours of work are much shorter than in India, the need for still further reduction of hours is admitted, and France has recently fixed the maximum hours of work at 40. India must try to fall in line with the rest of the world by quick stages. I would recommend that steps should be immediately taken to reduce the maximum weekly hours from 54 to 48.

HOUSING

The provision of proper housing must also be immediately undertaken. Some of the slums in Indian industrial cities and towns are worse than anywhere else. In Bombay, on an average, there are five persons living in one room not exceeding 100 square feet. Steps must be immediately taken to demolish the slums and erect properly lighted and ventilated rooms in their place. Any further growth of slums should be prevented by the provision of proper building regulations and town planning acts.

Lastly, I would advocate the establishment of a system of compulsory primary education as being an essential part of labour welfare. The need for this reform is universally recognized, but financial difficulties are pleaded as an excuse. But financial resources are dependent upon industrial productivity which, in its turn, largely depends upon education. Therefore, to delay education on financial grounds is to move in a vicious circle.

Let us now consider how this legislative programme is to be carried out. Both Central and Provincial Legislatures have now been given concurrent powers of legislation on a great many labour issues. In the case of industries which are competitive in nature, legislation which restricts output or throws a financial burden on the industry will be less objectionable if undertaken by the Central Legislature. But under a system of Provincial autonomy, the Central Government will hesitate to undertake legislation of this kind, especially when it throws financial burden on the provincial treasuries. Also, under the Constitution, the Provincial Governments being based on a wider franchise, are more likely to be persuaded than the Central to undertake labour legislation. If, therefore, Central legislation is found to be difficult, those of the Provincial Governments which are progressive need not hesitate to undertake legislation in their provinces. Progress made in one province is bound to hasten progress in other provinces by the pressure of public opinion. In order to facilitate the working out of a common programme, I would suggest that a Conference of all the Provincial Labour Ministers may be called without delay. In any case, as there are at present Congress Ministries in seven provinces working under one national party, concerted action in this matter should not be difficult, at least so far as these provinces are concerned.

REPRESENTATION

Improvement of labour conditions in this direction will necessarily depend a great deal on the kind of representation that labour obtains on the various legislative bodies. In the Federal Legislative Assembly ten seats have now been provided for labour, while in the Provincial Legislative Assemblies, labour is accorded six seats in Madras, seven in Bombay, eight in Bengal, three each in the U. P., the Punjab and Bihar, two in the C. P., four in Assam, one in Orissa and one in Sind. While this increased representation marks an advance on the previous position, it cannot yet be said that labour's claims in this respect have been fully recognised. In addition to their demand that they should be given further representation on all legislative bodies commensurate with their numerical strength and the importance of the economic function which they perform, the Indian working classes will not be satisfied until adult franchise is established even for general constituencies. Unless these reforms are speedily adopted, it will become increasingly difficult for the working classes to retain their faith in the efficacy of parliamentary methods of agitation for redressing their grievances. Side by side with this, labour will have to set its own house in order and efforts must be made to improve and extend the trade union organisation by increasing its membership and making it actively interested in its work. Both employers and Government must ungrudgingly recognise the place of trade unions in the industrial system.

It is not pretended that, once these immediate reforms are carried out, the labour movement will have reached its goal. As we conceive it, the labour movement stands for a definite economic and political creed, upon which it hopes to build the civilization of the future. That industry should cease to be regarded primarily as a source of private profit, but should come to be conducted as a public service serving the interest of the entire community, is one of the fundamental tenets of the labour movement. On the political side, its task is to strengthen the foundations of equality and freedom. There can be no true civilization so long as there is the inequality of privilege; and there can be no true equality and no true freedom without economic freedom. These new trends of social thought are influencing the country increasingly, and wisdom lies in the recognition of the principles of social justice and equality as the means of establishing peace not only in industry but also in politics.

SHOULD STATE INTERVENE?

Labour Disputes In Denmark

(IFTU). In recent years the Government in Denmark has on repeated occasions felt impelled to intervene in labour disputes. The International Labour Office reports a new case which is of particular interest, since it was not only economic necessities which played a part here. The case was of a dispute in the Copenhagen newspaper industry (with the exception of the Labour Press), prior to the period of the elections.

The State Conciliator had already made a proposal, providing for certain wage increases and a reduction of working hours on night work, and this had been recommended by the Executive of the National Trade Union Centre. The employers adopted the proposal by 579 votes to 142, but the workers rejected it by 2,690 votes to 1,682.

PREVENTING THE STRIKE

On the 10th March, the Conciliator made a last attempt to settle the dispute, but this proved fruitless so that the Government decided to intervene in order to prevent the strike which would otherwise have broken out on the 11th March. The Cabinet was unanimously of opinion that, in view of the elections which were to take place at the beginning of April, a strike could not be permitted in the Copenhagen newspaper trade, as this would be regarded by many as a restriction on freedom of opinion.

In submitting the Bill, which provided for the Conciliator's proposal to be made legally binding on the parties and for strikes and lockouts to be prohibited during the period covered by the proposals, the Prime Minister stated that, while in normal circumstances it would have been reasonable to give the parties enough time to settle their conditions for themselves, an open dispute in the printing trade would have been most unfortunate just at that time, immediately before the prorogation of Parliament and the general election. It was, he felt, in the public interest that the Press should be able to continue its work without interruption in such a situation.

UNWELCOME PRECEDENT.

On the same day as its introduction, the Bill was passed by both Chambers, with the Agrarian Party voting against and the Conservatives abstaining. In the Upper House, the Radical members, while warmly recommending the adoption of the Bill, stated that the repeated recourse to State intervention in labour disputes during the last few years was establishing a precedent which would sooner or later lead to the introduction of compulsory arbitration. Whereas the Trade Unions are in principle opposed to compulsory arbitration and in favour of direct negotiations between the parties (just as they are in favour of the maintenance of the right to strike), the Radical Party —which forms the coalition Government with the Social-Democratic Party—is in favour of compulsory arbitration.

An appeal issued by the Radical Party for the elections this spring states, for example, that "the big labour disputes that are so disastrous to the community have been banned under this Government. During the ten years the Social-Democratic—Radical Government has been in power we have had only one lockout, lasting a few weeks. Otherwise all the bigger disputes that have threatened have been quashed in their inception by the action of the legislative authorities... The Radical Party has for years demanded compulsory arbitration for the settlement of labour disputes. At first all other parties were opposed to the idea of arbitration, but the developments that have taken place have brought the idea to maturity."

IMPORTANT PROBLEM.

Denmark is not the only country where the question of arbitration and the much wider problem of the position of the Trade Unions with relation to the State is under discussion. This matter has to-day become the greater problem of the maintenance and limits of democracy as such, and it is thus that it forms one of the most important items on the agenda of the Eighth International Trade Union Congress, to be held in Zurich from the 5th to the 8th July next.

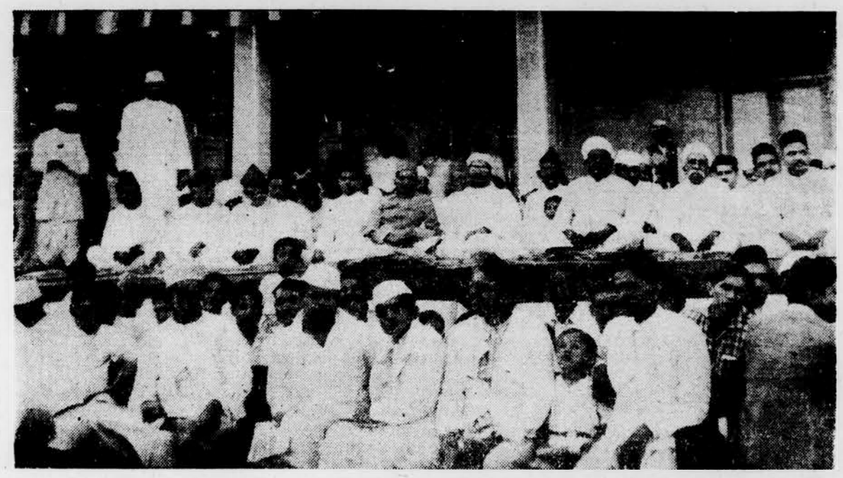
RADICAL YOUTHS' CONFERENCE

Bose To Preside Over Lahore Session

LAHORE, May 29.

It is gathered that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has consented to preside over the First All-India Radical Youth Conference that is being organised here. Accordingly, June 14 and 15 have been fixed as the dates of the conference to suit Mr. Bose's convenience.

The President-elect will be taken in a procession on an elephant. Delegates from all provinces are expected to attend the conference. —United Press.



Ghatkopar Hindu Sabha's New Building was opened by Seth Raja Bahadoor Narayanlal Bansilal Pitti on Sunday last.

The District Deputy Collector is seen introducing the leading persons of the town to the Premier on his arrival at the residence of Mr. S. N. Keshwain, M.L.A. whose guest he was during his stay at Sirsi, above is seen the Hon. Mr. Kher on the left of Mr. Keshwain.

The Laughing Diplomats

"Munichеers" Still In Control In London

By A. L. Morton

(AUTHOR OF "A PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.")

The Diplomatic Corps in London is laughing through its tears. It just cannot help it. The tears are tears of rage and despair at the failure to build the Triple Pact. But the laughter is increasing to gain strength as it is seen more clearly every week that Whitehall has caught a Tartar in Moscow, that ancient habitat of the tribe.

It is not exaggeration but sober truth to speak of tears of rage, for at least two Ministers of small European Powers are reported in the last month to have been reduced to this state by the tortuous intrigues to by-pass the anti-aggression negotiations. They recall only too painfully the fate of Jan Masaryk, Czech Minister and most popular of diplomatic figures, and hate the thought of playing the same role.

As testimony to the strength of feeling aroused by the Cabinet's sabotage of the Pact, nothing could speak more eloquently than this most undiplomatic language used by the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph": "The British Government wishes to convince the Soviet that a declaration of Russian willingness to help Poland and Rumania would assure mutual assistance between Britain and Russia. The Soviet insists that, if this be the case, there can be no valid objection to a definite Anglo-Soviet mutual assistance agreement.

"While Britain adduces various reasons for wanting to avoid this direct engagement, the Soviet undoubtedly suspects the British Government's good faith in the matter."

So much for the view of what is perhaps the most powerful Conservative organ in Britain. To those accustomed to reading between the lines of political journalism it is clear that the Soviet view would never be stated so bluntly unless the "Telegraph" and the Foreign Office were anxious above all to bring pressure to bear on No. 10.

A NOTORIOUS SPLIT.

The split between the Premier's personal foreign policy directed from No. 10, and that advocated by Vansittart and the F. O. is now, of course, notorious. The extreme danger of the situation is well known in Fleet Street but carefully subdued in public expression. Bartlett records reports from Prague that the Czech schools have been closed and are being converted into military hospitals and supply depots, and there are scores of stories coming in of vast military preparations throughout the Reich and Italy.

So seriously does editorial control take the situation that even the bitterly isolationist Conservative "Evening Standard" writes: "The prevailing sentiment of the British people favours a firm alliance with Moscow." Not least among the reasons for such reversals of press policy are confidential reports on the present condition of Ribbentrop, who is in an incredibly exalted mood induced by his conviction that the Munichеers are still in control in London.

On May 9 he wrote an article in the Popolo d'Italia containing references to "half-baked degenerate democrats," "degenerate democracies", "half-backed, pettifogging and carping jurists", and so forth. His attitude derives in part from the delays in the Anglo-Soviet negotiations, in part from the information that the "Rushcliffe letter" in the "Times" suggesting a surrender over Danzig was drafted in collaboration with Sir Horace Wilson, the Premier's confidant—and in part from this small table of statistics: Imports of Pig Iron into Germany. (Metric Tons).

From	Mch.-Aug., 1938.
Belgium and Luxembourg	32,340
France	23,757
United Kingdom	2332
From	Sept., 1938—Feb. 1939
Belgium and Luxembourg	121,754
France	204,506
United Kingdom	39,203

Who will say the Nazi Foreign Minister's judgment is not right in face of those figures? The German final armaments drive is being completed with the resources of the victims.

TO HELP SMALL INDUSTRIES

Indian Trade Commissioners Asked To Secure Information

SIMLA, May 29.

Indian Trade Commissioners at London, Hamburg, Milan and Japan are to be asked by Provincial Governments to secure information about fifteen small industries in these countries, namely, mechanical toys, rubber balloons, wooden toys, pottery, hosiery, knitted goods, cutlery, articles of stationery (excluding papers), i.e., fountain pens, and stationery fitments, lead pencils and crayons and inks, celluloid toys, celluloid articles other than toys, buttons, toilet requisites, glassware including glass bangles, clocks and watches, bi-cycles and tri-cycles and smoker's requisites.

The Trade Commissioners are to be asked to secure information on the following points.—

How are these industries organised—whether as cottage industries or as co-operative societies, or as small factories?

How do they secure the raw materials required? Do they buy the same direct in the market or through some special organisation?

How do they effect sales of finished product, each concern individually or through a collective or co-operative marketing organisation?

How are they financed?

How do they secure technical advice and assistance?

To what extent and in what directions does the Government help these small scale industries? —United Press.

HOMEOPATHS FOR RURAL UPLIFT?

Plea For Introducing Faculty Bill In Bombay Assembly

BOMBAY, May 29.

A Provincial Bombay Homeopathic Association whose main objects are to organise and popularise Homeopathy was formed at a meeting of Bombay Homeopaths held to-day at Raval Building, Lamington Road, under the Presidentship of Dr. U. A. Pasha, Vice-President, All-India Homeopathic Medical Association.

The following office bearers were elected: Dr. Bilpodiwalla, M.B. B.S., President: Dr. G. B. Patel, Vice-President: Dr K. K. Bhatia, Secretary: Dr. B. R. Chugha, Organising Secretary.

The meeting further resolved among other things that a Homeopathic Hospital with Clinical classes be started in Bombay, that a Faculty Bill be introduced in the Bombay Legislative Assembly like that of Mr. Das, M.L.A. (Congress) in the Punjab, or that of the Bengal Government, that the Government of Bombay be requested to appoint Homeopaths in the rural uplift department and to encourage Homeopathy in the Local Bodies as in Bihar and that the Bombay Government be approached to issue licence liberally for Rectified Spirit and Alcohol on reduced rates of duty to Homeopaths for manufacturing and preserving Homeopathic medicines as in U.P., and other provinces.

A Sub-Committee was also formed at the meeting to collect funds, with Dr. Chuga as Organiser of the same.—United Press.

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WRIGLEY'S

Contains No Animal Fat

Parsis Have No Monopoly Of Liquor Trade

PROPERTY-HOLDERS' OPPOSITION BECAUSE OF TAX: REVENUE MINISTER'S REPLY TO CRITICS

SURAT: May 29.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, Bombay Government, gave a spirited reply to the critics of Prohibition and the Property Tax, while addressing a huge meeting at Hajira, 24 miles away from here.

He said:—

"Now that we have decided to levy property tax to meet the deficit caused by the Prohibition scheme, we are told that the people will not vote for us in the next election. Let me tell you that the property tax falls on the shoulders of only 17,000 people in the presidency. And in the last election out of these 17,000 people nearly 15,000 did not vote for us. So such talk is useless."

Continuing he said that Government attached great importance to adult education and Prohibition. Adult education was not possible without Prohibition because a drunkard would never like to learn. To the labourers of Ahmedabad Prohibition had proved a great blessing. Workers were almost free from debt and their home life was happy.

When Government had announced their resolve to make the whole presidency dry within three years, not a single voice of dissent was heard. It was only when Government had decided to levy property tax that an uproar was being raised.

Referring to the grievances of the Parsees the Minister observed that it was not correct to say that the liquor trade was the monopoly of the Parsees. They did hold even 30 per cent. of the whole liquor trade. There was absolutely no injustice in asking a few persons to suffer for the benefit of many others. He declined to believe that the whole Parsi community was against Prohibition. The recent disturbances at Bombay were only due to a few mischief-mongers.

Concluding the Minister exhorted the villagers to take the fullest advantage of the literacy campaign.—United Press.

Govt. Cottage Industries Institute Proves Successful

NEW DELHI, May 28.

The Government Cottage Industries Institute at Delhi, which was established in 1934-35 as a result of the five-year scheme of grant-in-aid from the Central Government for the development of handloom industry in the country, is proving great success.

It is stated that by offering free training in a number of industries the Institute has partially solved the problem of unemployment.

The Institute provides free training in spinning, weaving, dry-cleaning and washing and allied trades in addition to woodworking, clay-modelling, hosiery, knitting and thread-balling.—United Press.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS IN PERSIA (IRAN)

Up till the end of the Great War, Persia, now called Iran, had scarcely any serviceable roads, much less railways. This was something about which the Faithful dared not even think, for the mere fact of having dreamed about it was already a sin.

When after the War the marvellous renaissance of Persia took place, one of the first ideas of Reza Shah was to construct a railway running from Bendershah on the Caspian Sea to Bender-Shapour on the Persian Gulf, so as to re-establish in this way the old trade routes of ancient Persia.

The construction of this railway has, however, been an extremely difficult undertaking, but according to information published in the newspapers, all the difficulties appear to have been safely surmounted. The line drops down from dizzy heights towards marshy regions. The workmen engaged in constructing the line died by hundreds of malaria, the fight with this malady being, moreover, the most difficult problem the railway company was called upon to solve.

It was only after enlisting the help of a large number of European doctors that malaria was successfully overcome, as it has a terrible hold in this tropical country. Every workman received daily a certain quantity of quinine which he had to swallow before the overseer. Since then, the situation has improved from day to day. The number of deaths has diminished in a striking manner, and already after a few weeks the work has been restarted normally.

One thing is certain, and every competent authority will emphasize this point, and that is that "quinine," thanks to its harmlessness and the fact that this medicament could be distributed in the midst of this large mass of ignorant workmen, without fear of dangerous consequences or other drawbacks, has rendered possible the construction of the Persian railways. Although malaria rages in a most violent manner in this region, not more than 6 grains of quinine were distributed daily per person, as a preventive measure. Those already down with the malady received 18 grains per day for 5 to 7 days, as prescribed by the Malaria Commission of the League of Nations.

ARMS AND THE MAN—

(Continued from Page 6)

tion raises wider issues than our momentary dilemma. Will the tolerant majority pardon a suggestion that some remnants of Liberal individualism hamper our thinking?

Socialism, from the days of Thomas More onwards, has been based on two fundamentals. Firstly, for the general good, society must be ordered and planned. Secondly it must be classless, a community of equals.

Surely these two principles imply that if we have to face external danger we shall train our citizens for defence as we train them for productive work. Defence must be planned, and on a footing of equal obligation.

The word "compulsion" has in this connection an ugly ring in our ears. Yet we should be indignant, if any section of our Movement raised the banner of individualism against compulsory measures for education or health. Is defence less necessary?

So far from objecting when the State prescribes an obligation, we ought to welcome this as an arrangement that frees us from torments of conscience over conflicting duties.

This lad may feel that he would serve society better by continuing his studies. Another has a widowed mother.

It is right, it is even merciful that society, weighing the general need against our personal interests, should prescribe our duties to us.

Master Class Menace

You may answer that ours is not yet a Socialist society, and that the master class may pervert our sacrifices for defence to its own ends.

Certainly it may, and unless we are strong and alert it will. It can and does use the schools in the same way, though few of us would argue on that account for illiteracy as a proletarian privilege. As usual, a choice of evils faces us.

The practical question is whether a condition of class conflict we shall be stronger or weaker if the workers understand the use of arms. To that question there can be only one honest answer.

The gravest danger that faces our working-class, while Fascism threatens us, is that a great part of it is untrained for defence.

The menace comes to-day from the Axis Powers: to-morrow it may arise from our own master-class. If our Movement would but visualise that danger, it would not resist a proposal to train our young men in the use of arms.

Rather it would throw all its energies into the task of making the new militia as little a class force as possible. It would concentrate its pressure to get as many workers as may be trained as officers.

It would batter down the barriers that close to us the decisive modern arms, notably the Air Force. I should like to see it demanding that the Trade Unions should nominate (say) two-thirds of the young men who will be trained as militia officers.

The danger to liberty and to our class lies, not in a militia which keeps its citizen-rights, but rather in a professional army composed of class-conscious officers and unconscious men.

Irreparable Defeat?

But this conscript army, you may say if war comes, may be used for imperialist ends and for some settlement even uglier than that of Versailles.

Let us face that prospect with our eyes open. The best safeguard is that workers should go into this army resolved to keep both their rifles and their Socialist consciences clean.

In the hour of crisis, a movement that kept its faith alive, alike in the army and the workshop, would know how to act. But even with that risk before us our immediate duty is clear.

It is premature to ask what will happen in the hour of victory.

At present democracy is in retreat: unless we prepare ourselves for resistance, its fate may be irreparable defeat. It will not long survive in this island if in Europe it is finally crushed.

All our liberties, all that we value as civilisation, and mean by humanity—these are the stakes we must train ourselves to defend.

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GERMAN REFUGEES IN POONA

Harrowing Tale Of Disabilities And Humiliation

POONA, May 28.

Poona witnessed the first German refugees in their midst three German Jews, who arrived here in the course of the month and have settled down in Poona for good. One is a dentist, the other two are brothers, the eldest of whom is a distinguished doctor, he is holding the M.D. degree of the Berlin University.

They formed part of a batch of 800 German refugees who left Germany towards the end of last month, the majority of whom were bound for Shanghai.

The refugees told a harrowing tale of the disabilities and humiliation heaped upon Jews in Germany. They are neither allowed to live in the country, nor allowed to leave it, said Dr. Marcus, a surgeon and a skin specialist, who commanded a wide practice in Berlin, and one fine morning had been peremptorily ordered to quit his premises because he was a Jew. He had fought for Germany in the last war, while his brother, who was in England at the time, had suffered imprisonment because he was a German.

Dr. Marcus said that it was with great difficulty that they could obtain a passport. But they were not allowed to bring any money with them except ten marks each. But thanks to the interest taken in them by a certain Indian Maharaja, who had been successfully treated upon by the doctor, they were able to come to India and settle down in Poona. The doctor hopes to establish a practice in Poona, while his brother, a linguist, hopes to obtain tuitions and be a teacher.

But, they pathetically stated, they would take some time before their heated brains cooled down and before they wiped out the nightmare memories of their experiences in Germany.—A. P.

Jew Girl Guides Camp In Mahableshwar

(From Our Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR, May 27.

The Bombay branch of Habonium or the Jewish Youth Cultural Movement, Girl Guides, some thirty in all, has been camping here for sometime.

These are accompanied by their Lady Commissioner, and President Mr. A. Minassah.

In an interview this morning the Lady Commissioner, Miss R. Ani, said that they had several branches of Habonium Movements in Calcutta, London, New York and even in S. Africa.

In Calcutta there are some 60 students mainly guided by Lady Ezra of Calcutta and Miss Meyer, Lady Commissioner for the Girls Division.

Questioned regarding the position of the Jews after the London Conference over the Palestine Partition, and the issue of the White Paper, the President kept silent and declined to comment on the matter.

LAND FOR MISSION SCHOOL

Father Boir, a Spanish priest, and principal of the Don Boscos Indian Mission School, Bombay, has come here especially in connection with establishing a summer-house for his pupils.

He intends owning plots some 10 acres for two hockey fields and a boarding house in Mahableshwar.

KISAN LEADER ARRESTED

Notices Served On President And Ex-President Of Union:

(From Our Correspondent.)

DEVGAD, May 29.

Shankar Rao Kode Secretary of the Kuvala Shetkari Sangh, Devgad Taluka, was arrested yesterday morning by the police and taken to Malvan under Sections 406 and 426 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Masurekar, Ex-President of the Union and Mr. Kamalkant Govind Dalal, President of the Union have been served with notices forbidding them from taking part in peasant activities at Kuvala.

Mr. Parulekar's Statement

Mr. S.V. Parulekar, member of the Legislative Assembly, representing Ratnagiri District has issued the following Press statement:

Kuvale is a village situated in the vallies of the mountainous Deogad Taluka in Ratnagiri District. Due to excessive rains the crops of the villagers were entirely washed away and the peasants were reduced to a most pitiable and wretched condition. They found a peasant organization with a view to secure concessions from Government. They requested Government that nothing should be recovered from them this year, as they were in starving state.

It is a Khoti village. Mr. Gavankar who is a member of the Legislative Assembly and who is also a member of the Congress Party visited the village and endorsed the application submitted by the peasants of Kovale village his remarks on the application were to the effect that he had personally seen the damage to the fields. He recommended that the application should be sympathetically considered by the Government. This would suffice to show that the agitation in the village was quite genuine.

I have personally visited the village twice and I am convinced that the story of the damage narrated to me by the peasants is not in the least exaggerated. The peasant have so far resorted to all constitutional means for getting their grievances redressed. They submitted applications both to the immediate officials as well as to the highest authority namely the Revenue Minister of the Government of Bombay.

To convince the Government that their grievances were genuine they voluntarily made the following three suggestions:—

(1) They agree to pay the Government Assessment and the Local Fund inspite of great hardships to themselves, with the object of avoiding an embarassing situation to a popular responsible Government.

(2) They requested Government not to try to recover the rent which is due to the khotes by attaching articles which are protected under the Small Holders Act. They expressed to the Government that they would cheerfully submit to act all the coercive measures that Government were entitled to use for recovering the dues to the State and the landlords.

(3) They requested Government that remission which was granted to superior holders should be transferred to the inferior holders.

It seems that the Government have not yet made up their mind on the above three issues since the Kovale Shetkari Sangh has not received any reply to the memorandum submitted to Government. But before making up their mind on these three important issues Government seems to have made up their mind to suppress the agitation of the peasants by repressive methods.

The Secretary of the Koovale Shetkari Sangh, Mr. Shankar Kode was arrested on 23rd inst. Mr. Masurekar and Kamalakant Dalal, the ex-President and The president of the Sangh, have been served with notices.

It is painful to find that a popular Government should, instead of redressing the immediate genuine grievances of the peasants of Kovala have run to the rescue of the Khotes.

HOME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE AND AFTER

(Continued from page 14.)

and collectively. It may therefore be reasonably asked why the Government of India in the present transitional stage should not consult the Provincial Governments before taking decisions on important matters of All-India interest?" There is scope, for mutual accommodation and understanding" said Sir Reginald. Would it not be an excellent convention if the Government of India would show this spirit in practice and pay due regard to the wishes of the popular Governments in the Provinces in shaping its own policies—Defence, Trade, Finance or anything else affecting the country as a whole? It is not necessary that this mutual support and understanding should be confined to law and order alone. It can usefuliy extend further and cover the whole field of Central responsibility.

All the Ministers who have come to Simla had long interviews with the Viceroy. It is one of the commendable features of Lord Linlithgow's policy, that he utilises every opportunity to meet Ministers and hear fully what they have to say. This helps him to get into touch with Provincial problems and understand the working of Provincial Autonomy. I doubt very much if the conversations had any other political significance. So far as the subject of Federation is concerned it appears to have for the moment receded to the background. It is only after the Princes have made up their minds that the Viceroy may be in a position to say or do anything definite.

WARDHA EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Conference In Simla On June 12

SIMLA, May 26.

The Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education in India, appointed to examine matters arising out of the Wardha Scheme of Education, will meet in Simla on June 12, 1939.

Amongst the subjects which the Committee will consider, are the following:—

(1) whether compulsion should be introduced from age of six to eleven years in the first stage or from the age of seven to fourteen without any preliminary stage;

(2) the question of the transfer of children on their completion of the eleventh year from the 'basic' school to other schools.

(3) the desirability of the division of the 'basic' schools into primary and upper primary schools or stages and the examination of the curriculum in the light of this possible division;

(4) the co-ordination of the Wardha Scheme with higher education;

(5) the question of ways and means to finance the Wardha Scheme;

(6) the training of nursery school teachers and the recruitment of more women teachers generally.

The committee consists of the following:—

(1) The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier and Education Minister, Government of Bombay, Chairman.

(2) The Hon'ble Qazi Ataullah Khan, Minister of Education, Government of North-West Frontier Province.

(3) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

(4) Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary for Education to the Hon'ble the Prime Minister, Bombay.

(5) Dr. Zakir Hussain, Principal, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi.

(6) Pandit Amarnatha Jha, M.A., Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University.

(7) Dr. W. A. Jenkins, D.Sc., I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

(8) Mr. W. H. F. Armstrong, I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

(9) The Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

Mr. Powell-Price, Director of Education, United Provinces, has also been co-opted a member of the Committee.

EDUCATION IN GWALIOR

GWALIOR, May 26.

An all round progress in Education has been shown in the annual report of the Gwalior Education Department for the year 1937-38 Twenty new Primary and two Secondary Schools were opened during the year and there was an increase in the total number of students in educational institutions.

The Central Technical School participated in the All-India Industrial Exhibition held at Lahore in January 1938. The Gwalior Pavilion was very popular; the industrial exhibits secured 21 medals and a large number of certificates of merit.

The number of Girls' Schools in the State is 139, the total number of students being 8,108. Some girls are also attending Boys' schools in villages and in towns, especially at Ujjain in the Anglo-Marathi School and at Lashker in the Janak Ganj School.

Education of backward classes has attracted a good deal of attention of authorities. During the year under report there were 17 State and 4 aided Harijan Schools. There are 11 schools and three free hostels for the Bhil and Bhilala children. In addition to these there are two more schools for Sahariyas of the Sheopur District. The Department has formulated a scheme for training Bhil children in certain crafts.

The A. V. M. School, Bhind was raised to the status of a High School under Durbar order and funds were provided for staff and equipment.

WANTED INTER-PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATION

Simla Home Ministers' Conference Resolution

SECTION 153-A AND PRESS ACT TO BE AMENDED TO ARREST PROMOTION OF COMMUNAL, CLASS AND LINGUISTIC HATRED

SIMLA, May 29.

The text of the resolution passed by the Home Ministers' Conference to deal with communal writings and propaganda is given in a communique issued to-day. The resolution reads:—

"On a general discussion, it was found that in all Provinces, inflammatory utterances in the press and the public platform tending to incitement of violence are increasing; that matters having a tendency to create communal hatred and bitterness between sections of the community are published as from one Province to another intensifying tension; that unless these utterances and publications are effectively controlled in all the provinces simultaneously violent outbreaks are bound to increase; and that inter-provincial co-operation is necessary for the effective control of such propaganda; this conference resolves as follows:—

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended to all Provincial Governments that they should undertake a concerted campaign against propaganda of a communal nature and against incitement to violence of any kind whatever.

2. The possibility of reciprocal help between provinces in controlling such propaganda and incitement should be explored by the Provincial Governments and stricter control be enforced over the offending section of the Press by the Provincial Governments assisting one another in suppressing such propaganda and incitement.

3. It is recommended that the Provincial Governments should supply one another with details of their riot schemes so far as these have been prepared for areas where communal or other disturbances are likely.

WORKING OF SECTION 153A

4. It is recommended that the Central Government should undertake a review of the working of Section 153 (A) Indian Penal Code in the light of concrete instances of difficulty in regard to which the Provinces will supply any material in their possession. If possible, the Central Government with the assistance of its legal advisers should suggest any amendment of this section of the Indian Penal Code which may be likely to meet the difficulties experienced and any proposals which may so emerge should be circulated to the Provinces after consideration before further action is taken.

5. It is recommended that the Central Government should similarly consider with its legal advisers whether Section 4 (H) of the Indian Press (Emergency) Powers Act could suitably be strengthened by the addition of an explanation to make it clear that the promotion of feelings of enmity between different linguistic areas fall within the scope of that Sub-Section.

PROTECTING GOVT. OFFICERS

6. It is recommended that as a remedy against the abuse of the Officers of Government from public platforms or in the Press, an amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code should be considered in order to make such offences cognizable.

The resulting proposals should be circulated to provinces. It is, however, the opinion of the Conference that the protection afforded to Government Officers in this manner should be against false statements only in order to avoid any suspicion that the object is to protect dishonest officers.

7. It is recommended that the Provincial Governments should in executive action relating to law and order explore the possibilities of mutual arrangement and co-operation."—A. P.

FIGHT AGAINST LEPROSY

Assam Govt. Accepts Experts' Scheme

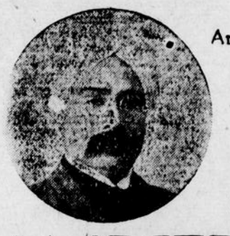
CUTTACK, May 26.

Leprosy is a widespread disease in the province of Orissa, and since the assumption of office the Congress Ministry has decided to fight the scourge. They requisitioned the help of Dr. Isaac Santra of the British Empire Leprosy Association, who, along with Col. Verghese, Director of Public Health and Prisons, submitted to the Government a scheme estimated to cost about Rs. 38,000. The Government of Orissa have now accepted the scheme with certain modifications and granted the necessary amount. Work is now being carried on according to the scheme.—United Press.

All-India Ayurvedic Conference In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, May 25.

Ayurved-Vidyavachaspati Dr. M R. Samey, M.D., Ph.D., D.P.H., of Bangalore City has been elected President of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference to be held at Calcutta in July, 1939, under the auspices of the Nikhil Bharatiya Vaidya Pratinidhi Mandal.—United Press.



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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT DOWN

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, May 29

Previous closing	8.90
To-day's opening	8.90
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	8.89
Difference	—01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, May 29

Previous closing	4.76
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	
To-day's closing	
Difference	

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939 ..... Rs. 166-0
April May 1940 ..... Rs. 155-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 29

The New York cotton was dull and inactive owing to holiday abroad with speculative element showing very little interest. Movements were narrow and transactions hardly of enterprising nature, meanwhile, traders continue to watch developments in Washington.

The trading in July began at 8.90 i.e. unchanged. The activity continued at low ebb with buyers as well as sellers thinking it prudent to hold aloof pending more definite news from the Capital. Consequently, movements were narrow and uninteresting with the rate hovering around opening level.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, May 29

In the local market Broach July/August opened to-night at Rs. 156-4 and then declined to Rs. 165-14. The market closed finally at Rs. 166-6.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 29

Previous closing	4.68 3/16
To-day's opening	4.68 3/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 3/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 29

Previous closing	4.68.18
To-day's opening	closed
To-day's closing	closed

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, May 29

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	closed
To-day's closing	closed

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 29

The London Stock Exchange and other markets were entirely closed to-day on account of Whitsuntide holiday.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 29

The following are the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 45 1/8) dol 44 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24 7/8) dol 24 7/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 47 1/2) dol 49 3/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol. 168

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Indian Iron Look Up

CALCUTTA, May 29

Jutes opened quiet in sympathy with weaker Hessian market but closed slightly steadier. Business was very much restricted. Coals displayed very little activity. Teas were rather dull. Miscellaneous: Speculative issues kept steady while others showed not much activity. Government securities were steady.

The closing rates are:—

Government Securities: Three per cent loan 1951/54 59/12; three half per cent G P 96/12; three per cent loan 1963/65 97 ct; three half per cent loan 1947/50 103/14; four per cent loan 1959/70 110/9 small lot.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1543; Reserve 110/12 small odd lot.

Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan pref 103/8 c div small lot; Hoshiarpur Doab Railway 161.

Benares: Cotton and Silk annas 15.

Coals: Borrea 12/8; Burra Dhemo 4/1; Dhemo Main 12/1; Equitable ... 4/6; Giridih 12/4; New Beerbhoom 17/10; Raneegunge 31/10 small lot; Talcher 1/1.

Jutes: Alliance 206 small lot; Howrah 53; ex div; Khardah pref 131.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 5/12; Consolidated Tin 6/2; Indian Copper 1/11 ex div; Rhodesia Copper 1/4; Associated Cement 133/8; Dalmia Cement ord 11/10 small lot; Do defd 3/6; odd lot; do pref 96/8 small lot; Bengal Chemical ord 327/8; Bengal Telephone ord 17/8; do pref 13/4 ct; I P Electric 160/3 small lot; Arthur Butler or 7/7; Burn and Co ord 270/8; do seven per cent pref 151; Indian Iron and Steel 26/2; Indian Malleable Casting ord 5/14 ct; do defd 1/14; Steel Corpn ord 12/13; do pref 94/8; Associated Hotels ord 1/8; British Ceylon Corpn ord 5.13; B I Corpn ord 2/12; Dunlop Rubber or 16/4 do; do first pref 136 ct; Indian National Airways pref ord 8/12; Indian Rubber Manfg 20/12; Publicity Society 6/12; Rohtas Industries ord 21/8; small lot; British Burma Petrol 3/6; Humayun Property ord 5/7; Midnapore Zemindary 62/6; small lots; Dyer Meakin Brewery 26/3 small odd lot

Teas: Bateli 2/14 c div; Dhunseri 1/12 Hasimara 34/4 ex div; Lochab 2:

Debentures: Three per cent 1951; Cal Port Trust 98/4; seven per cent 1936/51 Mahaswastika Sugar 98.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

Messrs. Bhagwanial Nanavati and Co. have issued the weekly Calcutta Share Market report as under:—

The period under review did not disclose any specific feature in Jute and Coal sections. There was, on account of a favourable turn of steel shares in Bombay, a healthier feeling both in Indian Iron and Steel Co-operation of Bengal, Indian Iron and Steel gradually crept up to Rs. ... Steel Corporation advanced to 12/14 from 12/7 but on account of Tata Steel receding by 80 points on Friday, Indian Iron become quiet and the closing price was in the region of 25/12 and that of Steel Corporation 12/10. The unfavourable turn of Steel shares in America and the gradual recovery also accounted for the fluctuations in Indian Iron. On balance prices of Steel issues have been well maintained and with better advices from America there is every likelihood of the prices going up in the near future. The Jute section though remaining absolutely neglected and dealings were on a restricted scale there was hardly any recession in prices. The coal section were a shade better on account of inter-bazar transactions. There is a lack of outside support in general. The European political situation showed a considerable improvement and hence the general outlook seems to be favouring bull side. The bearish element is definitely checked in Engineering section.

JUTE.

There was a declining trend in the values of hessians and raw Jute, notably the manufactured goods. Nine porters hessians fell back to 9/6 from 9/12 and Raw Jute fluctuated between 54 and 55, the closing price being 54/10. Howrah in spite of weakness in cognate markets were comparatively steady at Rs. 53 Ex. Dividend. Dealings in Investment issues were far restricted and small lots were done in certain popular Counters Barnagore were marked at 150, Kamarhatty at 485, Kanknarrah at 372, Auckland at 167, National at 21/8, Hukumchand Jute found sellers at 4/8.

COTTON

There is hardly anything worth recording. Cawnpore Textiles were done at 3/14, Dunbar ord. were crossed at 150, Preference at 165. Elgin Mills done at 101.

COAL

As indicated above, this section exhibited a steady undertone and business was transacted at hardening rates. Burrakur came to business at 12/12, Bengal were taken at 312, Equitable hovered round 31/12. New Beerbhoom firmed up to 17/8, Burra-Dhemo improved to 4, Deoli done at 7/8, North Damuda 4/13, South Karanpura 4/8, Bokaro-Ramgurh 14/4, Dhemo Main 12/4, Pench-Valley at 31/4, Raneegunj at 32.

MISCELLANEOUS

There was a slightly better feeling in the Engineering group. Indian Iron closed at 25/12, Steel Corporation at 12/10, Burn and Co. ord were in request at 270, Kumardhubi Engineering ord dropped back to 3/8, Preference found buyers at 84. Saran Engineering were freely absorbed around 4/14, Marshalls were recorded at 1/7, Indian Galvanizing were steady at 20/8, Hukumchand Steel ord. done at 6/14. In mining issues, Burma Corporation moved round 5/12, Indian Copper 1/2, Consolidated Tin firmed up to 6/2, Rhodesia Copper 1/3, Tavoy Tin 1/2, B. I. C. ord. remained unchanged at 2/9, Dunlop Rubber ord. improved to 15/12 from 15. Midnapore Zemindary were taken at 66. Dalmia Cement ord. fluctuated between 11 and 11/4, Deferred between 3/4 and 3/6. A deal in Calcutta Landing and Shipping was reported 12/14. B. B. Petroleum were good at 3/6, British Ceylon Corporation were quoted at 5/12 without any business. Reserve Bank were steady at 109.

YARN IMPORTS FROM JAPAN

Silk And Yarn Merchants' Demands

The following resolutions were passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association held on 27th May 1939.

"The Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association looks with grave concern to the unhampered imports of yarns from Japan and to the resultant dumping in the local market. They further feel that the prevailing rates of different species of yarns are ridiculously low which not only hits hard the Indian millmade yarn trade and the textile industry but gravely imperils the financial stability of the yarn dealers. Under the circumstances the General Body of the Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association, after carefully considering the representation submitted by some members of the Association suggesting that proper restrictions should be imposed on the trading with a view to regulate and control the influx of Japanese yarns in the local market hereby unanimously resolve that:

1. All C.I.F. shipment transactions in cotton, mercerised, rayon, and staple fibre yarns imported from China and Japan shall be entirely suspended for a period of two months beginning from 1st June 1939.

2. No member or broker of the Association shall directly or indirectly enter into Fix Delivery transactions in cotton, mercerised, rayon and staple fibre yarns with the Importing Houses during this period unless otherwise resolved.

3. Members shall, during this period, be allowed to enter intersc into Fix Delivery transactions for the current month only.

CONDITION OF FLYING NATIONAL FLAG

Bombay Govt.'s Circular

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:

A circular issued by the Bombay Government says:—

"It has come to the notice of Government that a School Board has, by a majority, recently passed a resolution to hoist the National (Congress) Flag on its Primary School buildings and on its office building when there was substantial opposition to the proposal. Government desires to impress on all local bodies the fact that the National (Congress) Flag is essentially an emblem of non-violence and communal unity and has been deliberately designed to be accepted as such. It follows, therefore, that unless it is resolved unanimously by all the members of a public body to do so the National (Congress) Flag should not be flown on any public buildings belonging to that body.

All Collectors are requested to bring this circular to the notice of all the local Authorities and their School Boards and advise them not to hoist the National (Congress) Flag and fly it on any public building unless the resolution to hoist it is accepted unanimously."

MINISTERS AND PROHIBITION

Speeches Misquoted By Press Pointed Out

BOMBAY, Monday

The Public Relations Officer Bombay writes:—

It has come to the notice of Government that certain newspapers in their propaganda against Prohibition have been mis-representing the views of individual Ministers of the Government of Bombay and misquoting their speeches. Words have been put in the mouths of Ministers which were never used by them. Thus the Hon. the Prime Minister has been reported to have called the Parsi community cowardly, the Hon. the Home Minister is represented to have referred to them as animals, and the Hon. the Revenue Minister, to have said that Parsis were not Indians. The Ministers have never said what has been attributed to them.

The Hon. Minister for Health is said to have misquoted public men in his speech at the Rotary Club. His quotations were taken from the reports of committees and from the resolutions passed by the Legislative Council and from Government Resolutions. As a matter of public interest he mentioned the names of some of those, who served on those committees or were members of the Government at the time the Government Resolution in question was issued and also of those who took part in the debates without in any way referring to their personal views on the subject.

All the quotations in question have been taken from Government Resolutions and the reports of regularly constituted committees and the individual opinions of members were not referred to and the question of "misquoting" anyone does not arise at all.

Special News

FROM LONDON

(By Our London Correspondent)

LONDON, May 19.

For several minutes Liverpool University students shouted the Nazi greeting, 'Sieg, heil" (Victory, hail) after the honorary degree of Doctor of Law had been conferred on Sir Horace Wilson, Economic Adviser to the Government, who accompanied Mr. Chamberlain to Munich during the September crisis.

To the tune of "The Lambeth Walk," a big section of the students sang—

Any time you're Munich way,
Any fine September day,
You'll find 'em all
Doing' the Hitler crawl, Oi!

* * * *

Despite all denials, the talks between representatives of France and Italy are going on in the greatest secrecy.

Their course is favourable. It is hoped that they will soon be continued openly for the final settlement of the Italo-French dispute.

* * * *

Here is the real reason for the increasing German food shortage.

The generally accepted explanation spread by the Nazis is: "We import rather raw stuff for guns than butter and eggs," is only partly true. Facts were discovered by a special investigation of all the exportation figures of the world to Germany.

In German provincial centres food supplies are hidden to enable the feeding of the German people for six months. These supplies will now be increased by special efforts to last a year.

* * * *

Germany has sent more arms than any other country to China since the start of the war with Japan.

This is indicated by the quantities of arms, which have passed through British territory to China, according to a statement by Mr. R. A. Butler, Foreign Under-Secretary in the House of Commons.

* * * *

Herr Wohltat, of the German Ministry of Economics, may discuss Czech loans and other financial and commercial questions when he visits London in June.

The occasion of his visit is a whaling conference. He is expected, however, to have talks with Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Economic adviser to the Government who by then should be back from his trade mission in South-Eastern Europe.

* * * *

While it is confirmed that ex-King Zog of Albania has been approached concerning the reorganisation of Syria into monarchy under his rule, it is also said that his chances of mounting the throne of Syria are weaker than a fortnight ago.

The reason for that is that Egypt and France, the two countries which are in favour of Zog's condidature, do not see eye to eye as to the future policy of the new Syrian Kingdom.

* * * *

At a recent meeting of the "Institute for Military Economics", all persons present, including the representatives of the Reich Food Estate and the Four Year Plan, agreed that as things stand, now, Germany would be unable to withstand an attack by the Democratic Great Powers with any chance of success.

According to the opinion of one speaker, the Reich must go through "three critical months" before she can think of declaring a war or hope to defend herself successfully against a coalition of hostile states.

* * * *

The Turkish Foreign Minister, M. Sarajoglu, has seen a lot of the Egyptian Minister to Ankara these days.

They are discussing conclusion of a Turkish-Egyptian pact, to dovetail into Anglo-Turkish pact.

* * * *

The sudden decision of the Danzig authorities to begin the construction of "air raid shelters" in certain parts of the Free City is described there as a thinly veiled attempt by the Nazis to fortify the port against an attack by the Poles.

It is held significant that the Senate has: (1) not divulged the plans of these alleged shelters; (2) not asked for the usual tenders; (3) entrusted all construction work to specialists from the Reich; and (4) forbidden the access of unauthorised persons to the building areas.

* * * *

When General Walther von Brauchitsch, German Commander-in-Chief, inspected Libya's defences recently he told the Italians their military position there was bad.

He predicted failure for any Italian attack on Egypt, Tunisia or Algeria. A desert operation without water and without transport would be so difficult, he said, it would almost certainly end in disaster.

* * * *

The German Army has installed Czech heavy, long-range guns—some larger than "Big Bertha", which shelled Paris during the Great War—in the Siegfried Line, in the Saar region.

These guns could easily dominate the French industrial areas of Metz and Thineville.

German-French frontier passes permitting travel between Strasbourg and Kehl were suspended on German orders on May 13.

* * * *

During his visit to Bucharest M. Potemkin, Soviet deputy Foreign Commissar, offered on behalf of his Government the dropping of all claims for the restoration of Bessarabia and the halting of Comintern activities in Rumania, if Bucharest could see her way clear to give assurances on the following points:

1 Rumania's attitude in case of a European war against Germany;
2 Rumania's willingness to conclude a Black Sea Pact with Russia and Turkey.

The tone of Russia's offer did much to weaken resistance against the acceptance of Soviet help.

* * * *

General Thodee Kasprzeki, Polish Minister of Defence, in a talk with Daladier recently received assurances that France would supply the Polish Army with the motor equipment which they need so urgently.

Kasprzeki had previously lunched with General Gamelin, commander of all the French armed forces. Both agreed on the strategy to be followed by Poland in the event of war.

* * * *

Nine Soviet officials have arrived in Hongkong. They are to go to Hanoi, French Indo-China, to plan a Chinese-Russian air route. It would link French Indo-China with Moscow.

* * * *

Railings and door fittings are being removed by the Germans in Prague. Where chains were in use for the protection of householders string is now being substituted.

The Germans are sending all the iron to Germany for use as scrap. In Slovakia textile factories are being dismantled and the machinery broken up for this very purpose.

* * * *

Military attaches of the foreign countries, who have been admitted into the confidence of the Greek Government, are impressed with the discreet efficiency of the Military authorities in bringing Corfu's defences up-to-date.

While for reasons of diplomacy, no attempt has been made to enlarge or strengthen the existing fortifications, the erection of coastal gun batteries in numerous strategical points, and the presence of more troops, tanks and warplanes has made the island secure against sudden attacks.

* * * *

The military barracks in the town of Zsolna in Slovakia were destroyed and the furnishing completely smashed by the Slovak soldiers when they were ordered to evacuate their quarters in order to hand it over to German troops to be garrisoned in that town.

The report that numerous German troops will be sent over to build fortifications along the Polish frontier has caused deep bitterness among the soldiers, many of whom have fled to Poland and Hungary.

* * * *

Sixteen-inch batteries will be mounted on the Aland Islands, Malta of the Baltic, by Finland. These guns will close the Gulf of Bothnia to the north.

Germany and Russia have coveted these islands. Finns now believe they are safe. Germany will not seize them, because she would offend Sweden and prejudice her iron ore supply. Russia will not, for fear of offending Finland, whose friendship she now courts.

* * * *

France has agreed to buy, cash down, an extra 400,000 tons of oil and an extra million tons of grain from Rumania this year.

Rumania will use the cash to buy more arms in France, Britain, U. S. A.

Silk Mill Workers On Strike

About 350 employees of the Habib Silk Mills and Vijay Silk Mills went on a strike on Monday demanding higher wages. It is anticipated that if the dispute is not settled quickly, it might spread to other silk mills in the city.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, May 29

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jaladuta of 3359 reg tons, Captain W L Atkinson arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon, Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports with general cargo.

Govt H T Lancashire of 3864 reg tons Captain C A Harris arrived from Southampton via Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Aden with military officers.

... Edwards ss Wachtfels of 5287 reg tons, Captain W Feldstedt arrived from Hamburg via Bremen, Antwerp, Port Said and Suez with passengers and general cargo.

T Morrison ss Palma of 3193 reg tons Captain T Tettle arrived from Calcutta via Madras and Malabar Coast Ports with coal and general cargo.

Indo Burma Petroleum Tanker ss Shwedagon of 1999 reg tons, Captain T A Goodsell arrived from Rangoon with cargo of petrol and kerosene oil.

O S Kaisha ss Glasgow Maru of 4227 reg tons, Captain K Sakate arrived from Karachi via Marmagoa with scrap iron cotton and general cargo.

SAILED

L Triestino ss Orsa of 1955 reg tons, Captain G ... sailed for Genoa, ... with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

... reg tons, Captain F R Cranby sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 29-5-39.

S S Jalatarang (Sc S N) for Rangoon.
S S Jalapalaka (Sc S N) for Colombo.
S S Toyama Maru (N Y K) for Singapore and China, Japan Ports.
S S Shwedagon (Ind Br P) for Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.
S S Wachtfels (L E) for Karachi, Marmagoa, Europe and American Ports.
S S Golconda (M M) for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 29

5 Glasgow Maru 4227 Japan 31-5 O S K Kaisya
6 Wachtfels 5208 Karachi 1-6 L Edwards
7 Elysia 4211 Liverpool 1-6 Anchor Line
13 Karanja 4646 Durban 7-6 M M
15 C/Shanghai 3748 Liverpool 1-6 K Nixon.
16 Carso 3955 Trieste 29-5 L Triestino
17 Aagtekerk 4044 Australia NF L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Jalamohan 3146 Karachi 29-5 Scindia S N
3 Barala 1899 P Gulf 31-5 M M
4 Vasna 2626 Busra 1-6 M M
7 Jaladuta 3089 N F N F Scindia S N
12/13 Gurna 3228 Rangoon 29-5 M M
10/11 Steel Ranger 3450 Rangoon 30-5 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Jalatarang 1464 NF NF Scindia S N
F Sonavati 968 Karachi N F B S N
H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
L Odda 470 N F N F S Hassum
P/O Bamora 1870 N F N F M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Strathaird 1-6-39 P and O S N
Chitral 8-6-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 15-6-39 P and O S N
Corfu 22-6-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 29-6-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Macinnes 1-6-39 J Finlay
City of Barcelona 1-6-39 K Nixon
Britannia 2-6-39 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG
Neuenfels 8-6-39 L Edwards
Lichtenfels 16-6-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Hayes 15-6-39 F F Campbell
Deebank 4-6-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Harrison 1-5-39 F F Campbell
Silverray 4-6-39 Volkart Bros
Silverfir 4-6-39 Volkart Bros

FROM OSLO
Simla 2-6-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 26-6-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA
Col-di-Lana 4-6-39 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 12-6-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Nissan Maru 6-6-39 O S Kaisha
Azuma Maru 11-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Brisbane Maru 17-6-39 O S Kaisha
Ginlio Cesare 2-6-39 L Triestino
Zinzan Maru 14-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 7-6-39 L Triestino
Tango Maru 30-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Ranchi 23-6-39 P and O S N
Ryufuku Maru 24-5-39 O S Kaisha
Rajputana 9-6-39 P and O S N
Conte Verde 22-6-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA
Bandra 1-6-39 M M
Varsova 2-6-39 M M

FROM RANGOON
Leana 2-6-39 Scindia S N

FROM SYDNEY
Comorin 2-6-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN
Kenya 24-6-39 M M
Tairea 10-6-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA
Goalconda 29-5-39 M M

FROM MOULMEIN
Nowshera 31-5-39 M M

FROM KARACHI
Lahore 1-6-39 M M
Toyama Maru 29-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Durenda 2-6-39 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Comorin 3-6-39 P and O S N
Rajputana 10-6-39 P and O S N
Cathay 17-6-39 P and O S N
Ranchi 24-6-39 P and O S N
Carthage 27-5-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Benares 5-6-39 K Nixon
City of Shanghai 1-6-39 K Nixon
Britannia 16-6-39 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG
Wolfsburg N F L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Harrison 3-6-39 F F Campbell
Pres Hayes 17-6-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 22-6-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA
Giulio Cesare 2-6-39 L Triestino
Victoria 7-6-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Ayufuku Maru 10-6-39 O S K Kaisya
Lahore 6-6-39 P and O S N
Burdwan 23-6-39 P and O S N
Tango Maru 15-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 12-6-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 3-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Urfa 22-6-39 P and O S N
Chitral 8-6-39 P and O S N
Glasgow Maru 31-5-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 26-6-39 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY
Strathaird 1-6-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA
Vasna 1-6-39 M M
Bandra 7-6-39 M M
Barala 31-5-39 M M

FOR DURBAN
Tairea 21-6-39 M M
Karanja 7-6-39 M M

FOR JEDDAH
Alavi 26-5-39 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI
Tango Maru 4-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Wachtfels 1-6-39 L Edwards
Elysia 1-6-39 Anchor Line

P P T GENERAL SAILING DATES
S S Aagtekerk 26-5-39
S S Orna 27-5-39
S S Carthage (boats) 27-5-39
S S Jalatarang 27-5-39
S S Haideri 27-5-39
S S Kalavati 29-5-39

EXPORTS

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 167 bales raw wool C Lister; 58 bales kardi grain F Gokalchand; 20 bundles deer horns J J Rahimtoola.

For Manchester: 52 drums castor oil The Gujarat Oil Mills and Mfg Co.

For Philadelphia: 81 bales wool raw D Abraham; 44 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham.

S S City of Shanghai for Liverpool: 60 bales wool raw Vijaysingh; 640 bags myrabollams R S Tata; 667 bags gr nut oil cake exp A Oomerbhoy

For Manchester: 1280 bags myrabollams Y Ramchandra.

S S Wolfsburg for Thessaloniki: 15 cases cardamom seed A P Gupta.

For Malmo: 12 bags dry ginger A P Gupta.

For Hamburg: 250 bales cotton rags The Overseas Utn Waste; 7000 bags gr nut oil cake exp H Rawji; 181 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Copenhagen: 14 bags wild mace A P Gupta.

For Ghent: 500 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Gothenburg: 10 cases cardamom seeds A P Gupta.

For Antwerp: 200 pkts myrabollams C Jivanlal; 524 bags vatana Amin and Sons.

For Rotterdam: 424 bags gr nut kernals G Gokalchand; 270 bags kardi seeds G Gokalchand; 29 bags yellow millet C Gokalchand;

S S Glasgow Maru for Jinsen: 500 bs raw cotton K Devchand.

For Kobe: 560 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 100 bales raw cotton N Manilal; 300 bales raw cotton Podar Trading; 100 bales raw cotton The Swastika G Trading; 100 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo; 200 bales raw cotton S Karamshi; 200 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan; 300 bales raw cotton N Futehally.

For Moji: 200 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Yokkaichi: 100 bales raw cotton R Kanji.

For Shanghai: 300 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Wachtfels for Hamburg: 182 bags gum S Dharshi; 50 bags dry ginger A P Gupta.

For Rotterdam: 297 bags gr nut kernals S M Rajgor, 25 bales cotton raw H K Kesharwala.

For Gothenburg: 52 ... waste Champaklal; 10 cases cardamoms A P Gupta.

For Copenhagen: 28 bales ... waste Champaklal.

For Helsingborg: 42 bales cotton rags Champaklal.

S S Teyama Maru for Yokkaichi: 600 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 300 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 300 bales raw cotton Podar Trading; 300 bales raw cotton Konishi Co.

For Kobe: 300 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 200 bales raw cotton S Karamshi; 200 bales raw cotton The Nissho Co; 100 bales raw cotton R Parashurampura; 100 bales raw cotton B Gangadhar; 100 bales raw cotton L Ramji; 100 bales raw cotton P Madhavani, 100 bales raw cotton The Swastika G Trading; 200 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 100 bales raw cotton Podar Trading; 200 bales raw cotton The Cotton Agents; 320 tons old steel scrap A Popatlal; 400 bales raw cotton N Futehally; 200 bales raw cotton Konishi Co; 103 bales raw cotton H Nensey.

For Shanghai: 100 bales raw cotton The Patel Ctn Co; 700 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 500 bales raw cotton V Morarjee; 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 300 bales raw cotton Podar Tradin.

For Osaka: 200 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

For Yokohama: 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS

S S City of Leicester Agents J Finlay and Co from Hull: 114 coils steel strip; 100 bags gypsium; 50 cases lead shot; 540 bags zinc oxide; 340 bundles steel; 254 bundles steel bars; 221 loose steel bars; 1005 drums linseed oil; 24 cases dry distemper; 521 cases washing blue; 60 loose plates; ... part, 398 cases metal polish; 85 drums turpentine substitute; 90 cases liquid antiseptic; 62 cases pasto metal polish; 65 drums colours; 63 loose steel flats.

From Middlesbrough: 50 cases salt; 115 cases steel joists; 100 bags zinc oxide; 120 bags magnesium carbonate; 9991 bags sulphate of ammonia.

From Dunkirk: 237 pieces galvd plates.

From Port Said: 75 bales cotton.

S S Garmula Agents M Mackenzie & Co from Rangoon: 675 bags groundnut 100 bags toowar bran; 12859 pieces and bundles teakwood, 50 cases ... 96 pkgs cutch; 13192 bags ... 45 bags wax; 134 bags betelnuts.

From Cochin: 290 cases cashew kernals; 50 bundles sheet rubber; 50 pkgs wooden packings; 177 bags cocoanuts; 394 bundles coir rope; 1010 bundles coir yarn.

From Calicut: 170 cases coffee.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 29.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 96/12
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 98/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99/10
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/2
3 per cent 1963/65 96/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55 103/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 107/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 114/12
5 per cent U P Bonds 92
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 100/6
6 per cent 1940/43 Loan 103/12

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 114/1
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1972 B P T 108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb 118
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 107
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127

No change. Steady, Budli difference quoting 0-2-6 against short seller.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 29.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 13/16 to December
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 27/32 May on
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 31/32 to Aug. 1/6 Sept. April
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 288
Bank's buying T T 285 1/2
Bank's buying D D 284 3/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,305
Bank's buying T T 1,325
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 3/4
Bank's buying T T 77 5/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 3/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 7/8
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 85 3/4

CROSS RATES—
Hongkong/London 1/2 29/32 29th instant.
Shanghai/London 8/8 1/4 29th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 29th instant.
Java/London 8.69 3/8 29th instant.
New York/London 4.68.18 27th instant.
London/New York 4.68.16 27th instant
London/Paris 176.73 27th instant.
London/Italy 89.65 27th instant.
London/Belgium 27.50 1/8 27th instant
London/Switzerland 20.78 5/8 27th instant
London/Berlin 11.67 27th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.41 27th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.71 5/8 27th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-8-5 1/2 26th instant
Gold £7-8-5 1/2 27th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 26th instant
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 27th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 26th instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 27th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 26th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 27th instant.
London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 26th instant
London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 27th instant.
London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 26th instant
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 27th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent
6 months 1 per cent
Tone: Quiet.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 27.

Broach J/A highest 169 3/8; lowest 167 1/2; closing 167 5/8
Broach A/M highest 156 3/4; lowest 155 5/8; closing 155 7/8
Oomra July highest 161 1/2; lowest 159 3/4; closing 159 3/4
Oomra D/J highest 142 3/4; lowest 142; closing 142
Bengal July highest 125 1/4; lowest 124 1/8; closing 124 1/8
Bengal D/J highest 119; lowest 118; closing 118
Night session: Broach J/A opened Rs. 167 3/8, highest Rs. 167 3/4; lowest Rs. 166 5/8, closed Rs. 167 1/8. Broach A/M closed Rs. 155 7/8.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 29

Wheat	22,113 cwts.
Linseed	17,771 cwts.
Rape, Raj and Mustardseeds	237 cwts.
Poppyseed	85 cwts.
Groundnuts	9,170 cwts.
Castorseed	2,381 cwts.
Rice	10,585 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,359 cwts.
Cottonseed	5,613 cwts.
Gram	1,653 cwts.
Jowar	95 cwts.
Barley	579 cwts.
Bajree	1,753 cwts.
Indian sugar	102 cwts.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 29

Yarn No. 6 1/2s June 98 August 98 October 98
Yarn No. 10 1/2s. June 109 1/2 August 109 1/2 October 110
Yarn No. 20 1/2s. June 142 August 142 October 143
Yarn No. 40s June 217 August 217 October 218

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 29

London market—
Market closed.
Bombay market—
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 40-9-0
Copper sheets Rs. 49-8-0
Tone: Steady.

Foreign Buying In Distant Months

CONTINUED JULY LIQUIDATION

Textile Sales Improve

Bombay, May 29.

There was moderate foreign demand on the cotton market. Offerings were limited on the scale up to realising and hedging. Outside buying was small indicating little overnight response to Wallace's speech. According to the commodity credit corporation 4,476,568 bales of cotton have been pledged under the loan upto May 25, while 67,177 bales have been repossessed selling abroad and buying here is attributed to renewed possibilities of export subsidy in view of the latest action by the House of Representatives on the Agricultural Bill. The New York market opened steady. There was continued July liquidation. Trade was buying of distant months against sharply increased textile sales then developed foreign and trade buying of distant months appeared finally. The market closed steady.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened steady with a decline of 1 point at 8.91 for July and declined further at 8.90 which was the lowest level of the day. Then market improved and July was quoted 8.94 on scattered buying. At this level there was continued selling but market absorbed all realising. Finally market closed at a decline of 2 points at 8.90c. per lb. Spot cotton prices were 5 points down with 9.77c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans market was steady and prices advanced to 3 to 8 points at the closing. Spot cotton prices were unchanged at 9.52c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool market was closed on Saturday, and will remain close to-day i.e. on Monday 29th.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was easy and Giza futures prices were quoted at 9 to 8 points down while Uppers futures were down by 6 to 5 points. Alexandria cotton market was closed on Saturday the 27th instant.

EXPORT DEMAND

The rallying tendency on improved trade demand and speculative buying prompted by reviving peace hopes was sharply reversed on Tuesday when heavy liquidations and interior selling was precipitated by new from Washington of a compromise export subsidy plan approved by President Roosevelt. Minimum limits were then imposed, but these were removed on the next day and a good rally followed on renewed trade support with the assistance of bull reinstatements, firm Liverpool cables, the reported likelihood of strong Congressional opposition to the proposed subsidy, and the argument that the effects of the latter in any event had already been discounted to a considerable extent by the recent decline here. The market has since been irregular under the influence of the prevailing uncertainties, but further trade orders have furnished resistance to recessions.

APRIL SHIPMENTS.

The heavy April exports, already in excess of those for the whole of last April have reduced this season's lag behind last year's figure from 1,225,000 cantars at the end of January to 480,000 cantars to-day. Mill demand continues active with orders for prompt shipment coming from Lancashire for Ashmouni, high-grade, Giza 7, and Sakel; from the Continent for Zagora, Giza 7, and high-grade Sakel; from Japan for Ashmouni, Giza 7, and medium-grade Sakel; from India for Ashmouni, Maarad, and Giza 7, and from the United States for Giza 7, and there is a growing impression that although the crop is now likely to reach 8,000,000 cantars the surplus at the end of the season will not exceed 1,000,000 cantars.

NEW ORDER

Nears have weakened in relation to distants owing to the promulgation of a decree enforcing the application of the regulation which provides that operators who are not members both of the futures and of the spot exchanges must either liquidate futures positions in current deliveries three days before the first tendering-day or furnish bank guarantees in respect of the reception or delivery of the cotton on tender.

The spot market has been active, sales averaging 2,200 bales daily. Interest is principally in Zagora—premiums for which have been raised sharply—Giza 7, and medium-grade Ashmouni. There is also good inquiry for Maarad and Sakel.—"M.G."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July Highest (11-46 a.m.) ..... 8.49+02
N. Y. July Lowest (10-25 a.m.) ..... 8.9[illegible]-02

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends.—

New York:—

Fixing on buyers call, New Orleans buying October realising well absorbed good business in dry goods market may be forced higher temporarily.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Conference Committee Meeting June fifth adopt 113 million of which 28 million available for export subsidy. Impossible to express opinion yet whether adoption will prohibit using for cotton export subsidy. Spot situation tight and market should move upward further.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 29.

GOVT. SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	96/13
4 per cent 1960-70	110/14
5 per cent 1945-55	114/1

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	107/8
Bank of Hindusthan	27/8
Bank of India	142
Central Bank	32/14
Imperial Bank F. P.	1577/8
Imperial Bank P.P.	390
Indian Overseas Bank	46/8
Reserve Bank	111/8
Union Bank	62

TEXTILES

Ahmd. New Textiles	357/8
Ambica	259/6
Arun	220
Arvind	1085
Asok	195
Bharatkhand	2000
Bombay Dyeing	760
Buckingham and Carnatics	173
Calico	570/10
Central India	210
Century	209/6
Colaba	109/6
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	480
Elgin	102/8
Gokak	128/12
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	203/2
Khatau Makanji	81/4
Kohinoor	220
Laxmi Cotton	427/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	77/8
Morarji	111/14
Mysore	85
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	185
Raipur	577/8
Rajnagar	175
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	64
Sholapur	2800
Simplex	70
Swadeshi	199/6
Vishnu	1040

HYDRO ELECTRICS.

Andhra Valley Ord.	1437/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	152/8
Tata Power Ord.	1285

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	141/4
Ajmer Electrics	11/4
Amalgamated	11/4
Bombay Suburban	141/4
Bombay Tram.	127/8
Lahore Electrics	445
Surat Electrics	146/4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	341/14
Associated Cements	134/4
Belapur	178/12
Bombay Burma New	158/12
Bombay Burma Old	465/1
Bombay Steam	238/12
Bombay Telephone	94/12
	3/9 9
	5/11
Burma Corporation	11/10
Dalmia Cement	93/12
Indian Bleaching	42/8
Industrial Investment Tr.	307/8
Indian Radio Ord.	301/4
Indian Radio Defd.	1/12
Indian Copper	26/2
Indian Iron	50/12
Mysore Sugar	71
Port Canning	70/12
Premier Construction	21/14
Rohtas Industries	18/4
Scindia Steam	37/4
Shivrajpur	39
Tata Oil	284/8
Tata Steel Ord.	1357/8
Tata Steel Defd.	

WALL-STREET MARKET PRICES

New York, May 27.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
American Power and Light 5 p.c. Pfd	35
Electric Bond and Share Common	8 3/8
Electric Bond and Share do! 5 Pfd	55
Columbia Gas and Electric	6
Int. Tel. and Tel. 1952	65
American Telephone and Telegraph	164
Sun Life of Canada	410
Western Union Telegraph	20 5/8
New York Central	15 3/8
Union Pacific	58
Amrex Corporation	24
Texas Corporation	40
Union Carbon and Carbide	74 3/4
Socony	11 7/8
Consolidated Oil	7 3/4
United States Steel	48 7/8
Bethlehem Steel	58
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	109
Republic Steel	17
Ludlum Steel	18
Int. Nickel of Canada	49 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	24 3/4
Chrysler Motors	70
General Motors	44 5/8
Packard Motors	3
General Electric	36
Woolworth	46
Sears Roebuck	76 1/2
Lockheeds	29
Brooklyn Manchattan Transit	12
National City Bank of New York	25 1/2

Turnover 380,000 shares. Quiet and steady market.

Egyptian Cotton

GIZA—	
Spot	6.61—9.
May	6.42—5.
July	6.47—8.
October	6.43—8.
November	6.52—8.
January	6.56—8.
March	6.58—9.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.78—6.
May	5.58—6.
July	5.60—5.
October	5.57—5.
November	5.56—5.
January	5.57—5.
March	5.59—5.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Br. J/Aug. N.Y. July 43 1/2, Br. A/M. N. Y. Oct. 32 1/2 Br. A/M. N. Y. May 38.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 29

The local market was closed to-day being a Hindu holiday.

Bengal Steel Crop	12/13

JUTES.

Birla Jute	16
Howrah	52/8
Hukumchand	5/2
Kamarhatty	478
Kankanarrah	272
Lawrence	250
Reliance	58

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Tata Ordinaries	435
Tata Deferreds	47
Tata Powers	15
Indian Irons	490
Associated Cements	50
Bengal Steel Corporations	600

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 29.

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened, strong at Rs. 167/10 for J/Aug, while Apr/May was quoted at Rs. 156/4. Market advanced to Rs. 168 for J/Aug. and Rs. 156/8 for Apr/May on scattered buying. At this level there appeared profit-taking and market declined to Rs. 167/8 for July/Aug. and Rs. 156/4 for Apr/May. There was very little business in the market and price fluctuations were narrow.

Later on market was easy and with growing belief in export subsidy strongly advocated by Mr. Wallace, bullish fervour has subsided to some extent. Heavy selling by a known speculator market declined and closed at Rs. 166 for J/A. Rates at 4-30 p.m. as under:

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach J/A 1939	166	2	0
Broach A/M 1940	155	6	0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra July 1939	158	6	0
Oomra D/J 1940	141	12	0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal July 1939	123	4	0
Bengal D/J 1940	118	0	0

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, May 29

Heavy rains in West Texas; Continued rains in Central and Eastern Belts. The daily official U. S. Government forecast says: "More rain expected."

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 29

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	132	129	126	123	
Punjab	132	129	126	123	
Rajputana	134	131	128	125	
Oomra No. 3	164	162	160	158	
C P No. 1	175	173	171	169	
C P No. 2	168	166	164	162	
Broach No. 2		175	173	171	169
Punjab Ame		199	197	195	193
Surat		215	213	211	209
Rajpipla		212	210	208	206
Navsari		224	222	220	218

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 27-5-39	3729000	7651900
Receipts yesterday 27-5-39	3000	2000
Exports to date 27-5-39	3277000	5500000
Stock at Ports 26-5-39	2008000	2654000
Stock at Interior Towns 26-5-39	2665000	2191000
Stock at Liverpool 26-5-39	785000	1203000
Visible Supply 26-5-39	5344000	6361000
Quantity in sight 26-5-39	8883000	13199000
Quantity out of sight 26-5-39	8174000	9719000

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 29

Bengal Superfine	131/32
Bengal Fine	127/28
Bengal F G	125/26
C P 1	125/26
C P 2	164/65
Arvi	165/66
Amraoti	158/62
Ellichpur	164/65
Berar	161/62
Malkapur	156/58
Khandesh	145/52
Jalna Sailu	154/56
Burwah Sanavad	158/60
Khandwa	160/62
Mathia F G	130/35
Broach	174/75
Punjab 4 F	183/88
Punjab 289 F	213/18
Sindh N T	193/98
Ankleshwar Jaghadia	203/05
Surat	208/10
Navsari	218/20
Western Farm	183/88

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, May 29

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales 27-5-39	This year	Since 1st Sept.	Last year
Khandesh		38,646	52,720
Central India	842	216,077	42,645
Barsi and Nagar	46	78,177	146,716
Hyderabad Gaorani	3	4,367	40,015
Berar		161,722	318,339
Central Provinces	314	37,494	74,399
Total Oomras	1,207	536,483	674,834
Dholera	927	231,458	107,981
N W Provinces		4,318	2,803
Rajputana	177	66,712	15,295
Sind Punjab	772	319,142	509,847
Broach	1,455	411,158	254,027
Coompta and Dharwar	1,956	91,936	45,951
Westerns Northerns	1,587	60,857	20,121
Cocoanada		84	13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,629	2,746
American		3,362	177,711
Egyptian, African and Sudan	360	305,460	426,758
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		95	1,171
Total	8,441	2,033,756	2,237,257
Arrived by road to 25th May 1939		366,231	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 25th May

In full-pressed bales 27-5-39	This year	Last year
Europe	220 255,853	231,847
Japan and China	1,726 943,369	564,068
Coast Ports	28,319	53,148
Up-country by Rail	214,562	295,088
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	1,125	19,477
Total	1,946 1,443,228	1,163,628

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 29

Ready Javas	Rs. 16 8 0
Shipment June	6 10 0
Shipment July	6 8 0
Shipment August	6 7 6
Shipment September	6 2 0
Java Spot	F. 7.10

Tata Steel Shares Look Up

GENERAL BUYING IN MARKET

Associated Cement In Demand

BOMBAY: May 29.

The Wall-Street market opened steady with improved demand for steel on the Continent, the undertone was firm on forecasts of a substantial increase in steel operations. U. S. Steel shares closed at a rise of dol. 5/8 at 48-7/8 dollars and Anaconda Copper closed at unchanged rates at 24-3/4 dols.

The local Share Bazar opened strong in sympathy with the Wall Street. There was absence of sellers and the improvement was maintained nearly for the whole day. Tata Steel shares in which mostly Professionals have a fairly speculative interest, are likely to witness active and wide fluctuations.

Cotton Mill shares are now steadily looking up under growing demand. Powers are in the lime-light due to broadening inquiry and steadier advices from Gilt-edged markets. Associated Cements which were Rs. 129-4 yesterday flared up at once to-day in spite of realising.

As pointed out the market is showing better tendency with general buying and while there may be occasional setbacks owing to profit-taking, we believe the general tendency will be upward.

Associated Cement shares opened at Rs. 129-1 and closed at Rs. 134-1 at the highest level of the day.

Tata Steel shares opened at Rs. 1,340 and advanced to Rs. 1,365 but declined to Rs. 1,360 on profit-taking. There was renewed buying and prices after advancing to Rs. 1,365 finally closed at Rs. 1,362-8.

Ordinary shares also improved after opening to Rs. 281, closed at Rs. 285-8.

Bombay Steam shares were in good demand and after opening at Rs. 234 advanced to Rs. 240 and finally closed at Rs. 239.

To-day was the first Budly business day, Budli differences were normal.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 29.

100 Ahmed. Advance	255	0
100 BOM. DYEING	757	8
100 CENTURY	209	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	210	8
100 COLABA	109	8
100 Coorla	83	2
250 David	25	0
250 Dawn	280	0
1. E. D. Sassoon	0-3-9	
100 Finlay	91	0
100 GOKAK	128	8
1,000 Hindustan	1675	0
100 Indore	42	8
100 Khatau	82	0
100 KOHINOOR	220	0
200 Laxmi	427	3
250 Madras United	25	0
100 MORARJI	112	0
250 Model	42	0
50 MYSORE	85	0
100 NEW GREAT	185	0
100 Osmanshahi	41	0
100 PHOENIX	200	0
25 Sassoon Silk	65	3
1,000 Sholapur	2,725	0
50 SIMPLEX	70	8
1,000 SWADESHI XD.	199	8
100 SWAN	87	8
500 Vishnu	1040	0
1.000 Westerns	860	0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	107	8
25-500 Central	32-14	
500 Imperial	1,552	8
125-500 Imp. Cont	387	8
50-100 India	142	0
100 Reserve Bank	111	8
5 Union	6	2

CEMENTS

100 Associated	134	8

INSURANCE

100 Empire	660	0
15-100 Jupiter	13	0
20 Mercantile	53	8
17-75 New India	39	0
200 Oriental	4350	0
10-50 Vulcan	7	3

ELECTRIC

25 Ah. New	54	8
10 Amalgamated	12	0
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1437	8
10 Ajmer	11	4
50 Bombay Tram	126	12
100 Bombay Suburban	141	4
10 Broach	10	4
100 Karachi	191	0
100 Poona	190	0
100 Surat	149	6
100 TATA HYDRO	152	8
1,000 TATA POWERS	1.285	0

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	1,000	0
100 C Province	101	8
100 Dh. Baramati	101	8
100 Gujarat	98	8
100 Mandra Bhon	99	8
100 Pachora Jamner	87	0
100 Sara Serajganj	100	8
500 Tapti Valley	766	4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 29.

Bombay Dyeing (756/4) 756 757
Century (207/8) 209
Central India (210) 210 211 210
Kohinoor (218) 219 220
New Great (184) 184 185
Simplex (69/8) 69/8 71 70/8
Swadeshi (199/8) 199/8
Associated Cement (129/4) 129 130/12
131/8 132 133/4 134/4
Andhra (1435) 1437
Tram. Ord. (128) 128/12
Tata Hydro (151/8) 152/8
Tata Power (1280) 1280 1282 1280 1283
1285
T. Steel Dfd. (1322/8) 1340 1352 1360
1352 1365 1360 1362/8
T. Steel Ord. (278/8) 281 284 283 286
285 285/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (160) 160/4
Bellapur (176/8) 179/8 179
B. Steam (228) 234 235 240 237 236 239
B. Burma (462) 465 263 466 466

MININGS

9 Burma Corp.	5	11
2sh Indian Copper	1	12
	XD	
2sh. Indian Iron	26	2
10 Shivrajpur	37	4
30 TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1362	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	285	8

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK	342	0
10 Air Services	7	12
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	179	0
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	760	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	239	0
125 B. BURMA	466	0
50 B. BURMA CONT.	158	12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-6-9	
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	85	0
100 IND. BLEACHING	93	8
50 Ind. Invest Trust	43	0
100 I. Radio Defd.	325	0
100 I. Radio Ord.	325	0
100 Port Canning	71	0
30 Premier Con.	71	0
10 Scindia	18	4
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	39	0

PREFERENCE

5-1/2 Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7 p. c. Andra Valley	1445	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	295	0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	78	12
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	557	8
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	105	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	97	4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	144	1
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1,552	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	207	8
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	160	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	680	0

DEBENTURES

3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	12
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	105	10
7 p.c. Bombay Telephone	50	10
7 p.c. Sholapur	77	8
8 p.c. Tata Hydro	105	8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 29.

Yesterday London gold prices were quoted unchanged at £7-8-5 1/2 London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176.73 dollar sterling cross rate closed 4.68.16 at London and 4.68 3/16 at New York. London silver prices were down by 1/16d. at 19 15/16d. for spot and forward quotation also 1/16d. down at 19 3/4d. There was speculative selling America was the chief buyer market was quiet New York spot silver prices were unchanged at 42 3/4 cts and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 52-9-0 and forward was Rs. 52-2½. The local market will remain closed to-day being a Hindue Holiday.

LONDON METALS

London, May 27.

Copper	£42 10 0
Lead	£14 13 9
Tin	£225 5 0
Spelter	£14 1 3

New York Sugar

New York, May 27

Market was closed.

Wheat And Seeds Home Quotations

London, May 27

Market was closed.

ELECTRICITY OUTPUT

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

21st Week (ended May 27th)	
1937	12,555,400
1938	14,478,100
1939	13,372,300
Total for 21 Weeks (1st January to date)—	
1937	250,812,900
1938	286,919,000
1939	285,200,800

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 27

Market was closed.

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, May 27

Market was closed

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, May 27

July	dol 0.78
September	dol 0.78
December	dol 0.78 3/4

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, May 30.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station.	Max	Min.	Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st April	Difference to normal.
Agra	109	83	—	—	—0.7
Amraoti	106	79	—	—	—0.7
Akola	106	83	—	0.6	+0.1
Ahmedabad	105	77	—	—	—0.4
Ajmer	102	83	—	—	—0.7
Ahmednagar	100	65	—	0.7	—0.3
Ambala	107	79	—	0.4	—1.0
Allahabad	111	86	—	0.4	—
Benares	111	84	—	—	—0.7
Bareilly	110	82	—	0.3	—0.7
BOMBAY	91	81	—	—	—0.6
Bangalore	91	67	0.5	8.1	+2.8
Bhopal	104	73	—	—	—
Baroda	105	75	—	—	—
Belgaum	87	68	—	1.0	—2.8
Bahawalpur	104	70	—	0.1	—0.4
Bijapur	101	74	—	0.5	—13.
Bellary	103	81	—	2.1	—0.4
Bhavnagar	107	78	—	—	—0.5
Chittagong	89	74	0.6	13.1	—0.8
Calcutta	100	83	—	4.4	—2.8
Cuttack	106	80	—	1.6	—3.1
Cawnpore	113	88	—	—	—0.5
Calicut	92	79	—	10.0	—0.9
Colombo	89	81	—	24.5	+4.1
Cheerapunji	—	—	—	—	—
Cocanada	108	85	—	0.5	—1.5
Cochin	87	79	—	19.8	+4.6
Dehra Dun	100	72	—	1.7	—0.4
Delhi	108	81	—	—	—0.9
Dehra I. Khan	102	70	—	0.6	—0.5
Darjeeling	66	57	0.1	8.3	—4.8
Desa	105	74	—	—	—0.4
Dalhousie	—	—	—	3.5	—2.6
Fort Sandeman	91	64	—	1.1	—0.8
Gorakhpur	108	82	—	0.1	—1.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	106	81	—	0.9	—1.1
Hyderabad (Sd.)	107	78	—	—	—0.2
Indore	101	81	—	—	—0.6
Jhansi	109	89	—	—	—0.5
Jubbulpore	107	87	—	—	—0.7
Jacobabad	109	77	—	—	—0.3
Jaipur	104	79	—	—	—0.7
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	86	78	—	0.1	—0.1
Kodaikanal	74	54	0.4	7.4	—2.5
Khandwa	105	83	—	—	—0.5
Lucknow	111	83	—	—	—1.2
Ludhiana	107	73	—	0.4	—1.0
Lahore	103	69	—	0.4	—0.8
Lyallpur	102	72	—	0.1	—1.0
Multan	105	75	—	—	—0.6
Mysore	91	71	—	7.9	+0.8
Madras	194	84	—	5.2	+3.1
Marmagoa	87	79	—	0.1	—
Malegaon	102	77	—	—	—0.9
Mussoorie	82	61	—	1.0	—1..
Mahableshwar	85	64	—	0.7	—2..
Murree	76	57	—	3.6	—3.3
Mount Abu	87	68	—	—	—1..
Masulipatam	108	89	—	0.1	—1..
Mandalay	95	78	—	7.6	+1..
Mangalore	90	79	—	5.0	—1.4
Meerut	—	—	—	—	—0.1
Mercara	80	65	—	1.9	—5.7
Nagpur	109	88	—	0.3	—0.9
Ootacamund	70	54	0.1	7.2	—1.8
Patna	108	82	—	0.1	—1.7
Peshawar	99	66	—	0.9	—1.7
Poona	98	71	—	0.1	—1.4
Pachmarhi	95	79	—	—	—0.8
Port Blair	86	79	—	20.3	+3.6
Queeta	83	48	—	1.1	—
Ranchi	105	80	—	1.2	—1.9
Rawalpindi	97	69	—	1.9	—1.3
Rangoon	83	74	0.2	15.9	+3.5
Ratnagiri	88	78	—	0.1	—0.8
Rajkot	103	75	—	—	—0.5
Sialkot	103	77	—	0.9	—1

Regd. No. B 1065

CHEAPEST AND BEST GIVES MORE SHAVES THAN ALL THE REST.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B 1065

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DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO., LTD.
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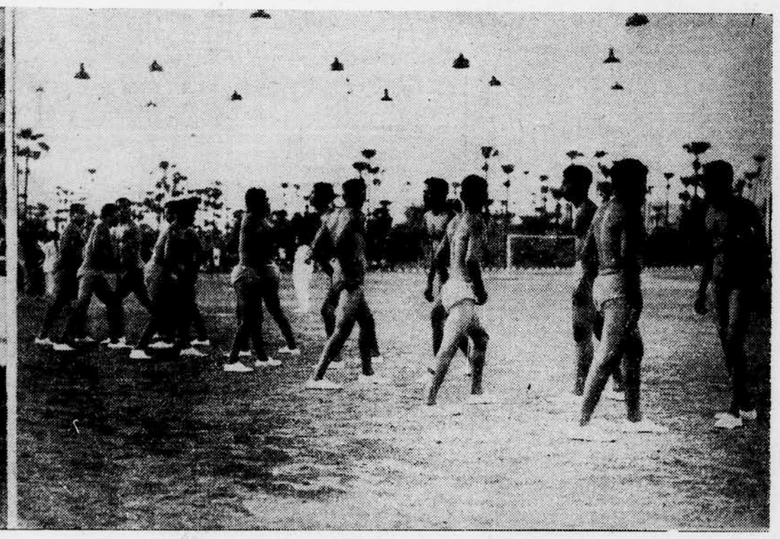
BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1939



The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher and others watching (left) the demonstrations (right) by the newly trained men and women students of the Bombay Government Physical Culture Training Institute at Kandivli on Saturday evening, on the close of the first term of the Institute.

Orissa Premier's Peace Move

Talks With Sir Bertrand Glancy

SIMLA: May 26.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

I understand that the Premier of Orissa, Mr. Biswanath Das, had two long interviews with Sir Bertrand Glancy, Crown Representative, regarding the situation in Orissa States.

It appears that Sir Bertrand Glancy has promised sympathetic consideration of the points raised.

In the course of an interview with me, Mr. Biswanath Das said that there were still over 15,000 refugees from Talcher. So long ago as March last, an agreement was reached at the Conference attended by the Political Officer and representatives of other parties concerned, which, among other points, included immediate reduction of two annas in a rupee of the Land Tax, and a promise that after enquiry, rents will be reduced to the level of taxation in the neighbouring British Districts. The ruler is said to have gone back on this agreement, and rejected four out of nine points previously decided on at the March Conference. The announcement made, therefore, at the May Durbar was not acceptable to the people.

Mr. Biswanath Das said the trouble was really economic and if only the Ruler honoured the agreement reached at the March conference it would go a long way to solve problem.

Mr. Biswanath Das said "The Orissa Land Estates Bill is still awaiting the Viceroy's assent. It is understood the Government of India propose to combine the posts of Conciliation Officer and Supervisor, Railway Labour with effect from October next. An Officer of the I. C. S. will be appointed to the post with a Deputy, drawn from the Railway Department.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FOR SIND

KARACHI, May 28.

The "United Press" learns that the Government of Sind have finally sanctioned the opening of a full-fledged Agricultural College with degree and diploma courses at Sakrand in Sind at the total estimated cost of Rs. 2,25,000 and with a recurring annual expenditure of Rs. 54,000.

The College which will work from this year, will be named "King George V Institute of Agriculture".—United Press.

"VERNACULAR" TO GO

KARACHI, May 28.

The Sind Government have decided that the term "Vernacular" should not be used in future.

Thus the Vernacular Final Examinations will now be known as Primary School Leaving Certificate Examinations; the Anglo-Vernacular Schools as Secondary Schools; Vernacular Schools or Classes as Primary Schools or Classes and Vernacular Standards as Primary Standards.—United Press

JAMSHEDPUR DISPUTE

Warning To Company Against Policy Of Dividing Workers' Ranks

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, May 29.

A huge mass meeting of the Tata workers was held on Sunday, Prof. Bari presiding.

He severely condemned the management's move to eject 700 worker tenants from Kasidih.

Regarding the proposed arbitration by Babu Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Prof. Bari reiterated, "while the Tata Workers' Union has unreservedly agreed with all points raised by the management including the Union's activities the management has declined to accept arbitration on vital matters and further has violated the truce by deducting wages sheet of mill men as a point of dispute. The responsibility of a break down in the proposed arbitration lies entirely with the management".

NO BAR TO DRAW LOTS IN CASE OF TIE

KARACHI, May 28.

Doubts regarding the validity of election to a Congress Committee by drawing lots in case of a tie have been cleared by a communication from the General Secretary of the Congress to the following effect: "No constitutional bar to lots in case of tie."

The question of validity arose over the election of eleven persons to the Sind Provincial Congress Committee at Nawabshah recently. It appears the tie occurred, when five candidates contesting for the eleventh seat secured an equal number of votes. By common consent, however, the members of the Sub-Committee decided to draw lots between the five candidates and the result was announced accordingly. Later the members, however, expressed doubts about the validity of such election, and the matter was referred to the Congress Secretary.—United Press.

FRONTIER CONGRESS LEADER'S PLAN

Raging Campaign To Enrol Members To Be Launched

PESHAWAR, May 25.

An appeal for the enrolment of Congress members has been issued by Pir Shahanshah, President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee.

He says:—

"I appeal to all co-workers in the Congress throughout the province to be up and doing in regard to the enrolment of Congress members this year. Taking into consideration the low population of the province (about 25 lakhs) we must enrol this year at least one lakh of members so that we may keep ahead of other provinces in this matter on a proportional population basis.

"This number is not difficult to reach if my friends and comrades carry on a raging enrolment campaign in right earnest from now on.

"We must also make this campaign a forceful vehicle of carrying the Congress message of freedom from house to house, from village to village and from town to town. We should convey to every man and woman in the province a word of unity, hope and liberty and remind them of their duty to attain independence for the land of which they are in reality the masters".—United Press.

BATTLE ON THE JUMNA

Sequel To Raid During Smuggling Of Liquor

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 29.

A thrilling fight occurred on land and water between villagers and police last night near city.

It appears that villagers were smuggling illicit liquor in boats in moonlight night.

Police got information of their exploits and chased them in boats. On being surrounded by police the smugglers started throwing bottles and jars in river. Police reaching the banks of Jamna river saw regular 'bhatti' (fireplace) in operation for distillation of liquor. They arrested three persons and started seizing apparatus when the illicit manufacturers raised alarm and several villagers armed with lathis arrived on the scene.

Fight ensued, one Sub-Inspector whipped out revolver and fired a shot in the air when the villagers who were expert swimmers jumped into river and began to swim. Some members of the police party also jumped in the river and hand-to-hand fight in river took place. Boats were requisitioned by police. Many of the smugglers, however, escaped in jungle but the whole village of Arail was kept under police watch ast night.

KARACHI.—On the appeal of Pandit Neki Ram Sharma, President of the Hissar Congress Committee, Seth Gondram Seksaria, proprietor of the Seksaria Oil Mills, Hyderabad (Sind), has offered to pay Rs. 4 per head for maternity aid for each birth in the famine district of Hissar, and neighbouring States for four months.

CHARLIE CHAN DIAGRAM

YOU'LL HAVE TO PUT THESE ON TO GO DOWN INTO TH' MINE! YOU'LL FIND A PAIR OF BOOTS AND TROUSERS, A JACKET, MINER'S HAT AND AN ACETYLENE LAMP!
WE MUST CARRY GAS MASKS, TOO, ROGER! WE CAN'T TAKE ANY CHANCES!
ALL RIGHT, BARBARA BUT THERE IS VERY LITTLE DANGER! HERE'S A CROSS-SECTION DIAGRAM OF THE MINE! IT WILL HELP YOU UNDERSTAND WHAT'S GOING ON!
© McNaught Syndicate, Inc.
THIS IS THE SHAFT HOUSE
WE DROP INTO THE MINE IN A CAGE LIKE THIS.
THESE ARE CROSS-CUTS THROUGH BARREN ROCK REACHING FROM THE SHAFT TO THE ORE VEIN...
THIS IS WHERE GOLD WAS FIRST FOUND...
GOLD ORE
BARREN ROCK
THE ORE IS COLLECTED HERE AND HAULED UP THE SHAFT IN SKIPS...
GOLD ORE
3000 Ft.
THIS IS THE BOTTOM OF THE MINE
YOU'LL HAVE AN ODD SENSATION GOING DOWN THE FIRST TIME! EVERY SECOND YOU ARE FURTHER FROM THE SUN AND THE SURFACE AND DEEPER IN THE UNKNOWN!

Our Simla Letter

Home Ministers' Conference And After

Will Maxwell Follow Up His Preaching With Practice?

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA: May 26.

It has been a "newsy" week—with daily conferences, communiques galore and plenty of political gossip—to keep the holiday crowds in Simla talking. Ministers from the Provinces, Members of the Central Legislature and Agriculture Experts from all over the country, are all to be found in Simla this week busily engaged in formal conferences or informal discussions.

Rarely before has even the Simla public, usually placid and undisturbed by political excitement, shown such popular stir as has been evident during the last few days. The whole Bazaar area has been gaily decorated with the Congress Tri-colour Flag prominently displayed at important centres, in honour of the Congress Ministers. Meetings and processions have been daily features of the city's life. As there is the usual round of social entertainment, in fact, more, this year, than at any time before, it can hardly be said that Simla life is degenerating either from the point of view of social gaiety or political interest.

SIMLA'S FUTURE

Will Simla be the same next year? One hears this question at every street corner in Simla? The long-expected official communique on the Simla exodus has at last been published. There will be no more be any sessions of the Central Legislature in Simla. As regards the Government of India's move, the new arrangement is that only the chief officers of the Secretariat with a camp office will be coming up to Simla.

If Simla continues to attract summer visitors—and so long as the Government of India and the Punjab Government make it their Summer Headquarters, it is bound to draw visitors—there is no reason to fear that it will be a deserted city. Financially this partial abandonment of the exodus will not be of much help to the Government of India.

For two or three years, for the money saved, will have to be spent in capital expenditure in New Delhi. Eventually, however, there will be a gain. Another point which has to be considered is the effect on efficiency and the despatch of Government business of the new arrangement. If the separation of the staff from the offices has a deleterious effect, there is no other alternative, but to ask the officers also to give up Simla and continue in New Delhi.

BANKING LAW.

Considerable importance attaches to the letter which the Reserve Bank has addressed to the Government of India. What a tragedy that nearly a year has been taken by the Reserve Bank to announce what everybody in the country knows! Following the crash of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank, the Opposition in the Assembly took every opportunity to impress upon the Government of India the need for amending the banking law in order to safeguard the interests of depositors, and the public in general. All that one could get out of the Finance Member was that the Reserve Bank would examine the position. Now comes the Reserve Bank's admission—after a year—that the present position is clearly unsatisfactory, and it will be necessary to remedy it as early as possible by such amendments or additions to the law as are appropriate, in order to regulate the business of scheduled banks as a whole. Curiously enough, this is followed by the statement that it would be premature to make any proposals in this regard at present. If the position is unsatisfactory, it is the duty of the Government to amend the law at once. A year was more than ample for the Government to initiate suitable legislation if it wanted to. The letter also says that the maintenance of a small percentage cash balances with the Reserve Bank under section 42 is not meant to afford real protection, as the scheduled banks are free to invest the remainder of their funds in whatever manner they choose. It was clear from the Assembly proceedings that the demand was for a wholesale recasting of the banking law in order that the public may have sufficient protection against dishonest or badly managed banks. Another point is that if only the Reserve Bank is statutorily compelled to disclose immediately the name of any defaulter in the maintenance of its deposit, it would not only be a deterrent to the bank itself, but be a warning to the public that all is not well with the Bank. It is regarded surprising that the Government of India has merely published the letter without saying what the Government proposes to do in the matter. After the frank admission made by the Reserve Bank as to the obvious defects in the present law, the Government cannot afford to keep quiet. The least that it can do is to appoint a committee to examine the present position of banking law and suggest reforms.

MINISTERS CONFER.

It is a pity that the Home Ministers' Conference has not been more largely attended. Still I feel that it is bound to serve a useful purpose if the speech delivered by Sir Reginald Maxwell, the Home Member, is an indication of its work. They discussed mostly administrative questions and tried to see if they could decide on a uniform policy. More and more, it is being realised that the constitutional structure provided in the Government of India Act tends to keep the provinces as separate units. If this process of isolation goes on, it is bound to jeopardise the unity of the country.

Sir Reginald did well, therefore, in reminding the conference that a good deal could be done by voluntary adjustment and the gradual establishment of sound conventions. Uniformity of law and procedure can undoubtedly be secured, if the Ministers concerned can meet periodically and decide on common standards for adoption. Sir Reginald referred also to the need for liaison between the Centre and the Provinces, and some degree of central coordination in certain matters. The present position regarding the relations between the Centre and the Provinces is unreal and will continue to be so until responsible government is established at the Centre also, and the force of public opinion is felt as strongly at the Centre as in the Provinces. But is it necessary for the Central Government to wait until Federation comes into being?

Can it not, to use the words of Sir Reginald himself, give the lead in "taking counsel together with regard to problems of difficultievs and dangers which concern all alike?" There is no subject at the Centre which does not vitally affect the Provinces individually

(Continued on page 11, col. 4)

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